CIVIL WAR

as game preserves from which to repopulate adjacent public shooting and fishing grounds.

The state parks are being developed through the agency of CCC Camps. Much progress has been made in fitting them for the enjoyment of the people. Trips can be arranged for beautiful drives, week ends, Sundays and holidays. One of these parks can be reached in a few hours from almost any section of the State.

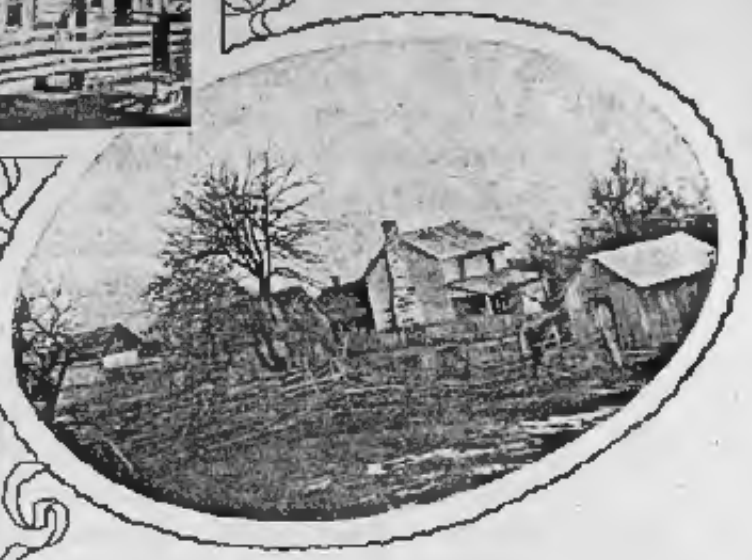
In the various camps there is plenty of entertainment for the boys; they can hunt deer, squirrels, grouse and bear in season. They have individual counsel by the Educational advisers in the various camps and by the Company Commander, the doctor and others are available. They get to know the boy, his problems, home conditions, and try to help him get adjusted and get him interested in the camp educational program and recreational hobby and leisure time activity. When they leave camp, 90 per cent of the CCC boys have work. The boys are popular with the public. Many are now coming to believe that the CCC is largely educational training to make the boys better fitted physically, mentally and vocationally to get along in the world: to aid them in self culture, self-expression and better use of leisure time. It is a work for the conservation and training of youth as well as the conservation on national resources.

More and more the public is realizing what the CCC is doing in the camps. The camps are becoming popular and will probably be made permanent. A visit to any of these camps

will make anyone an enthusiast. Visitors enjoy going as they are so kindly welcomed by the officials and camp boys, and they plan another visit to bring some friends who have not been there. Citizenship is stressed in all the camps and many of the fine boys in the camps have gone to their homes better men and better citizens.

Watoga State Forest is a pleasant wooded country and even should the blight kill all the chestnut there are enough trees of other kinds on most of the area to make good cover for the game, many signs of which were noted by the state foresters, who recently made an estimate of the chestnut timber.

TEMPORARY HOSPITAL,
NOW SPICE POSTOFFICE
BAXTER DIED HERE,
NOV. 7, 1863.



HOUSE IN WHICH
MAJOR BAILEY DIED,
NOV. 7, 1863

TREE UNER WHICH
GEN. ROBT. E. LEE SLEPT,
NIGHT OF SEPT. 15, 1861,
NEAR DROOP MOUNTAIN.

AVERELL'S HOSPITAL—
BEARD'S RESIDENCE
AT WILLSBORO.

Scenes from Droop Mountain Battlefield

JUN 1940

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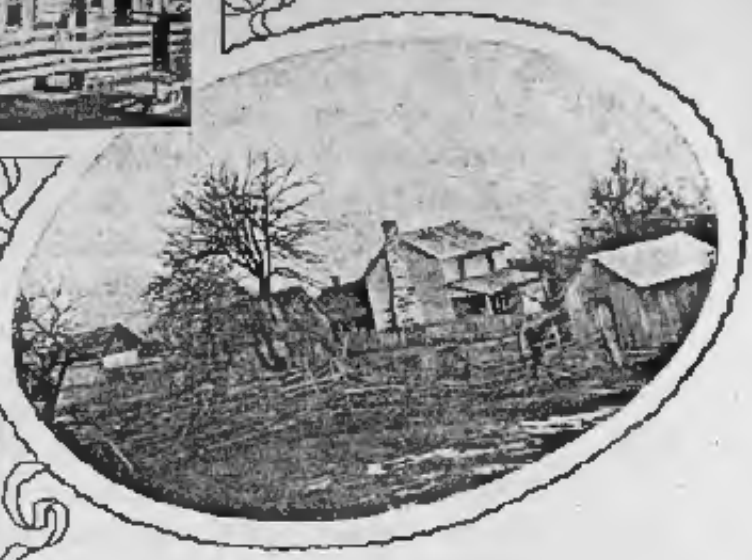

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camped for the night. On the morning of the 6th, General Averell threw out a strong skirmish line that cleared his front to the foot of the Mountain. About 9 A. M. the 10th W. Va. Inft., 28th Ohio Inft. and one company of the 14th Pa. Cav. and two pieces of Ewing's Battery were sent around on a back road 6½ miles where they formed, and struck the enemy in force. Here is where the principal and hardest part of the battle was fought, and in passing over one small plot of cleared land, not comprising more than one acre, thirteen were killed and forty-seven were wounded. Some of those wounded died later, so if in this battlefield covering nearly two thousand acres of land and fought on by seven thousand determined soldiers, what would the casualty list have been if the land had been cleared. According to numbers, it might have been a second Lookout Mountain, a Fredericksburg, or a battle of great slaughter. Providence was kind, whilst the Mountain State was baptized in blood. Averell then formed the 2nd, 3rd and 8th W. Va. Mounted Infantry, with a portion of the 14th Pa. Cavalry in line of battle, who succeeded in driving the Confederate forces, composed of the 22nd Va. Inft. and 19th Va. Cav. and other units up the mountain, near the summit. While further on the left of the Confederate line we find a portion of Colonel Averell's regiment, 20th Va., Colonel.....commanding, Kesler's Battalion, 23rd Va., Major Blessing; four companies Derrick's battalion, a portion of the 22nd Va. Inft. Some of these units have been twice named because, as the fighting became more severe on the Confederate left, they weakened their right by sending reinforcements to strengthen their left. I give it as my opinion, knowing the spirit of the men who fought that battle, that if the army had not been protected by a dense forest that fifty per cent of the men engaged would have been slaughtered. .

The forces engaged in the Battle were composed of twelve Confederate units, regiments, battalions and independent companies.

While the Union forces were composed of nine units, regiments and battalions, there was but a slight difference in the numbers composing the two armies, the 10th West Virginia infantry and the 23rd Ohio that comprised the flanking party and did the principle fighting was officially reported as 1175 soldiers while the 22nd Virginia Infantry, Confederate, was reported officially at 550 soldiers strong and the 23rd Virginia Battalion 350 strong. Captain Marshall with 125 dismounted cavalry, Captain Derring's battalion 300, and Major Kesler's battalion and other units composed a very

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AVERILL'S RETREAT

The "fourth separate brigade" was created March 28, 1863 and the command was given over to Gen. Roberts who had his headquarters at Weston. It included all the eastern section of West Virginia in which section were numerous Confederate sympathizers. There being probably more Confederate than Union people. This was true of Pocahontas Co. and Pocahontas was in the very heart of the bush-whacking section. There were so many deadly rifle shots, and both sides engaged in this unlawful warfare. Regular soldiers sometimes practiced it. In fact the State Guards or Scouts practiced this type of warfare almost altogether. This state of things Roberts intended to put down by driving the Confederates out. His policy was to make every sympathizer with the Confederates leave home. In this he had trouble. It was about this time that our families took to refugeeing. Here is an example of his mistaken policy. He might harry the old folks out of their homes because they had a son in the Confederate army, to find out later that these same parents had four other sons in the Union army. He was soon in disgrace at Washington and was referred to as the general who made "war on women and children."

On May 18, 1863 General William Woods Averill was ordered to find Roberts and to take over his command. Averill instead of proceeding against Staunton, as expected, came to Huntersville in Pocahontas Co. where he dispersed small detachments of Confederates, capturing some arms and stores.

He then marched into Greenbrier County and the battle of Rocky Gap was fought. On Averills next appearance in Pocahontas County the battle of Droop Mountain was fought. After this battle Averill went as far south as Lewisburg then into Hampshire County. There he was notified he must make a raid on Salem

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Virginia and destroy the railroad at this place. This was sending him with a small force (about 2,500 men) into Confederate territory held with undisputed possession.

He left Hampshire county on December 8, 1863. The first two days were spent in reaching Petersburg during which time the shoeing of horses went on as there had not been time to get the army ready for the march. The plan that was so quickly made sent Col. Moore with considerable force down through Pocahontas and on towards Kanawha to make a demonstration, and another force was sent into the valley towards Staunton. These detachments succeeded in diverting the Confederate forces from the main object of the campaign, which was the raid on the military depot and railroad at Salem.

Mr. Price goes into detail about where Averill was each day, but at any rate he marched by way of Petersburg, Franklin, Monterey, Mt. Grove, Sweet Sulphur Springs to Salem. He reached Salem on the morning of Dec. 16, 1863. They had completed their work by four o'clock in the afternoon.

He was hemmed in by forces under Fitzhugh, Lee, Jackson, Early and Echols and a terrible rain was flooding every stream. His next move was to get out of this death trap. Thus he began his famous retreat. He marched seven miles before dark and made camp. On the 17th it rained all day and all night, then turned cold. For the next four days he marched out of Virginia with the Confederates close on his heels. He had a few engagements with them. The country in Monroe and Greenbrier Counties was strongly held against him. He knew of an army at Mountain Grove. The road up Anthony's Creek to Huntersville was not open. Then it was that Averill made the most famous detour that was ever heard of. In his official report, all he said about it was that he "reached Hillsboro in Pocahontas by an "obscure road" by the evening of December 21, 1863." It had turned cold, and the streams were still high. He must have followed a

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[illegible] sort of road he brought his artillery through. This country between Marlinton and the mouth of Spice Run is still in a state of wilderness and it would be interesting to know just how he got through with 2,500 men. It can be accounted for only on the theory that these soldiers were in the best condition physically and that they had the fierce determination to win through. The chances of a single man living to swim the Greenbrier at such a stage on such a day are rather slim, but maybe a whole army plunging into it together could overcome the rush of the icy current and bring them out on the other side. It would have been all but impossible for any other than toughened American soldiers. They say that when the army appeared in the Little Levels that they didn't come by any road particularly, but swarmed up the side of the river ridge and broke over into the cleared level fields with a front several miles wide. The soldiers were all out starving. They had been marching through Confederate territory and after leaving Covington they had come through the wilderness. The Levels was the first country they had seen for days that afforded food and shelter.

It was the one raid into the Levels that took the citizens wholly by surprise. A well regulated army was supposed to be traveling through these mountains and there was not much to eat there, for 1863 was the year when the county had [illegible] of armies of soldiers on both sides, culminating in the battle of Droop Mountain. So most of the winter provisions were well hid out. But [illegible] was eaten, though there seems to have been wonderful discipline [illegible] taking food by force, as [illegible] case of an officer shooting a [illegible] save some bacon alone that a housewife insisted on keeping. [illegible] ate all they could find, then ate the contents of a swill [illegible] for swine.

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, Section 40 -
s Retreat

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[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(Unknown Soldiers)

There were many soldier from this County who went out and joined other Companies and regiments who were mostly under the commands of Gener Leroy and General Sheridan. All the names that are available are as follows:

Akers Thomas,

Arbogast Brown,

Arbogast George,
Buzzard Armenius,
Curry John,

Cutlip William ,

Duffield William

Duncan William
Dilly Clark.

Kellison Clark,

Kellison Andrew,

Kes James,

McCarty Peter,

Moore, David,

Moore Joseph ,

Sharp Jerimiah

Sharp Milton,

Slaton John,

(Shears David)

(Rider James)

Kellison Andrew,

Kellison Nelson,

Kellison Jonny

Dr. Sharp
Family History
5 Gen.
By Ward Sharp

A 4 Sharp
Family History
5 files -
By Ward Sharp

Clipping

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1940

The trip last week was over to Clarksburg to rehash a few feeble jests before that friendly society, the Kiwanis Club, and tell them builders [illegible] to head in. The invite came [illegible] gh the courtesy of Rupert Sin[illegible] He is a kinsman through the Warwick line. I am only hoping I did not say too much to disgrace the family reputation in those parts.

The Sinsels are a strong family connection in Barbour county. Their connection with the Warwick relationship is though the marriage of a daughter of Charles Cameron See, [illegible] of Adam and Mary Warwick See, the latter a daughter of Major Jacob Warwick, of Pocahontas county. Charles Cameron See's wife was a daughter of Dr Squire Bosworth of Beverly.

I recall my father, the late Dr William T Price, telling interestingly of a visit he paid to the Sensel family when he went out with the Tin Cup Campaign to Crafton in 1861, to defend the Commonwealth from invasion from the north. The Sinsel children said they were glad to see cousin, but for the sake of peace and harmony not to talk war before Grandpa Sinsel, and not to mention the mission which brought him to those parts. He could get by alright, as no uniforms had been issued to the Virginia soldiers for this first campaign.

Morning came after a pleasant [illegible] ing and a [illegible]

[illegible] preserved, by gen[illegible] but by un[illegible]

[illegible] ng prayed [illegible] he do about [illegible]

[illegible] eight years from 1784

[illegible] diary return indictments for [illegible] people. They had been Confederate soldiers, and were hailed before a civil court to answer for acts of war.

It kind of leaked out that the indictment would be crushed by the judge for cash consideration. I never heard tell of any of the true bills being taken care of in this easy, quiet crooked way. My recollection is [illegible] court records will show the indictment against Captain Jacob W Marshall, of the 19th Virginia Cavalry was not thrown out of court until, [illegible] Homer Holt was on the bench.

Anyway the people quietly organized a lynching bee to deal summarily [illegible] to Lewisburg from the Hunter [illegible] way of Anthony Creek to [illegible] I have heard the rope was to be used [illegible]

[illegible] the Lewisburg court; got knocked through a window by the clerk of the court; went west and died with [illegible] my own recollection in a poor house in Colorado.

All this is just leading up to say that the late Spencer Dayton appeared on the scene at a time when a lot of good people were in need of an advocate. The local attorneys were debarred by reason of the test oath. They could not swear they had not aided and abetted the late Southern [illegible]

Incidentally one of them Captain D A Stopher did stand and so swear. Having raised a whole company called the Pocahontas Reserves. [illegible]

those eight years

Ohio river below Parkersburg it crossed Williams River at the Falls and Greenbrier River at the Buckley

ly through the
people were th
As for the indictment against Cap

soldier
This sketchily is the tradition of

ny had been projected years before.
vered. The reason I say recognized

You know I never pose as a person
with a message. In fact, when it

sons, Moores, Warwicks, Camerons,

About all that can be said about

do much about it.

and poison ivy. However, I did tai
now something more than a whi

College. This

taken by the old surveyors as the

aware, it is now just exactly fa

traditions by doing a b ger and bet

Indictment and the Oath

an is said and done. No ordinary in
institution of higher learning wheth

McLaughlin,

the war between the states the re construction judge was a carpetbagger from Vermont or New Hampshire by the name of Nat Harrison. He had come into prominence somewhat as attorney for defense in the last trial for piracy on the high seas. This was in a Federal Court in New York. The brilliant young lawyer won decision to clear his clients of the charge.

About fifteen years after the celebrated trial, Attorney Nat Harrison turns up at Lewisburg as the Circuit Judge for the Greenbrier Valley counties. To say the least, he was an unlovely character. One item in many counts our people hold against Judge Harrison was his having the

The space is all used up and not a word about that local Clarksburg institution, Wade Pepper, writer extraordinary for the Clarksburg Exponent, Carlisle Wade, a Marlinton boy making good with the West Penn; who was so nice to me, how I missed seeing Forrest McNeill by a day, I ko has happened every time so often the past forty years; how Paul McNeill, another Pocahontas product, treated me so kindly.

I did the best I knew how to please. I started out in a lady like glow; soon I perspired in a gentlemanly way, and wound up sweating like a horse. I am not going back unless they ask me.

elle Y. claughlin,
VA

Chapter 4

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

-1-

(Confederate Soldiers from Pocahontas County.)

ARBOGAST, J. C.	Major	Co. G. 31st.	Va.	Regiment.
ARBOGAST, Geo. W. -		Co. G. "	"	"
ARBOGAST, Paul - -		Co. F. 19th.	"	"
ARBOGAST, Jone - -		Co. I. 25th.	"	"
ALIK, A. D. - -		Co. F. 19th.	"	"
ALDERE N, Andy C. - -		Co. I. 25th.		"
ALBAUGH, Geo. B.	---	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
ALBAUGH, John - -				
ALBAUGH, James - -				
ARBTROUT, Chas. - -		Co. F 19th.	"	"
ALDRIDGE, John - -	--	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
ALBRIDGE, T. M. - -	-	19th.	"	"
ALDRIDGE, Wm. H		Co. D. 14th.	"	"
BARNETT, Stephen - -		Co. F. 19th.	"	"
BARNETT, James - -	--	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
BARNETT, Thomas - -		Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
BEARD, Chas. W. - -		Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible] L. [illegible]		Co. F. 11th.	"	"
[illegible]	--	Co. F 11th.	"	"
[illegible]		Co. F. 11th.	"	"
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[illegible]	--	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible]				
[illegible]		[illegible] nd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	"	"
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Nelle Y. Claughlin,
Marlinton, VA

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[illegible] Co. F 11th. " "

[illegible] Co. F. 11th. " "

[illegible] Co. F [illegible] " "

[illegible] Co. [illegible] 31st. "

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] nd. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] " "

[illegible] " "

COULTER, William -- -	Co. D. 14th.	Va.	Regiment.
COULTER, George ----	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
COLE, William ----- ------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
CARPENTER, Crawford H. ---	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CARPENTER, Jno. M. -------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CASSELL, George ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COLLINS, Charles ---------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COLLINS, Wm. H.	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COLLINS, Jas. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CAMPBELL, J. Milton ------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COURTNEY, Andrew J. ------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CORBETT, Mustoe H. -------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
CLEAR, Peter L. ----------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
COURTNEY, Thos. ----------	Co. 18th.	"	"
CURRY, Jas. ----------	19th.	"	"
DORLAN, Hiram --------- --	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
ERVINE, Wm. E. ----- ---	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
ERVINE, Wm. H. -	Co. F. 19th.		"
EDMISTON, Abraham - ---	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
EDMISTON, Richard M. -----	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
EDMISTON, Andrew ---------	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
EDMISTON, Mathew ----- ---	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
FRIEL, John ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
FRIEL, Montgomery A. ---	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
FRIEL, Tom ---- ----- ----	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
FRIEL, Wm. -- ----------	Co. A. 62nd	"	"

COULTER, William --	Co. D. 14th.	Va.	Regiment.
COULTER, George ----	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
COLE, William ----- ------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
CARPENTER, Crawford H. ---	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CARPENTER, Jno. M. -------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CASSELL, George ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COLLINS, Charles ---------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COLLINS, Wm. H.	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COLLINS, Jas. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CAMPBELL, J. Milton ------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
COURTNEY, Andrew J. ------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
CORBETT, Mustoe H. -------	Co. I. 26th.	"	"
CLEAR, Peter L. ----------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
COURTNEY, Thos. ----------	Co. 18th.	"	"
CURRY, Jas. ----------	19th.	"	"
DORLIN, Hiram --------- --	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
ERVINE, Wm. E. ----- ---	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
ERVINE, Wm. H. -	Co. F. 19th.		"
EDMISTON, Abraham - ---	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
EDMISTON, Richard M. -----	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
EDMISTON, Andrew ---------	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
EDMISTON, Mathew - --- ---	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
FRIEL, John ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
FRIEL, Montgomery A. ---	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
FRIEL, Tom ---- ----- ----	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
FRIEL, Wm. -- ----------	Co. 62nd	"	"

BEVERAGE, Geo. W. --------	Co. G. 31st.	Va.	Regiment.
BEVERAGE, Wm. M. ----------	Co. G. "	"	"
BURNER, Allen C. ----------	Co. G. "	"	"
BURNER, Chas. C. ---------	Co. G. 19th	"	"
BURNER, Lafayette --------			
BURNER, Lee -- -------			
BLAIR, Claiborne ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
BLAIR, John ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
BENNETT, Granville -------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
BENNETT, Levi ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	
BROWN, Robt. B. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
BURR, George ----- -------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
BURR, Fred - - -- -- ----	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
BURR, William - --- -	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
BURNSIDE, James --	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
CARLEY, Wm. H. -- - ---	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
CARPENTER, Hugh ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
CASEBOLT, George ---- ---	19th.	"	"
CALLISON, Thos. F. -- ---	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
CALLISON, James -------- -	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
COCHRAN, George B. -------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible], Samuel ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible], Thos.	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible], George ----------	19th.	"	"
[illegible], F. S. ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
[illegible], Clark -- ------ -	Co. F. 11th.		
[illegible], Allen - --	Co. D. 14th.	"	"

BEVERAGE, Geo. W. --------	Co. G. 31st.	Va.	Regiment.
BEVERAGE, Wm. M. ----------	Co. G. "	"	"
BURNER, Allen C. ----------	Co. G. "	"	"
BURNER, Chas. C. ---------	Co. G. 19th	"	"
BURNER, Lafayette --------			
BURNER, Lee -- -------			
BLAIR, Claiborne ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
BLAIR, John ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
BENNETT, Granville -------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
BENNETT, Levi ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	
BROWN, Robt. B. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
BURR, George ----- -------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
BURR, Fred - - - -- ----	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
BURR, William -- -- -	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
BURNSIDE, James --	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
CACHLEY, Wm. H. -- - ---	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
CARPENTER, Hugh ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
CASEBOLT, George ---- ---	19th.	"	"
CALLISON, Thos. F. -- ---	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
CALLISON, James -------- -	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
CURRAN, George B. -------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible], Samuel ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible], Thos.	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible], George ----------	19th.	"	"
[illegible], F. S. ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
[illegible], Clark -- ------	Co. F. 11th.		
[illegible], Allen - --	Co. D. 14th.	"	"

[illegible]TEL, James	Co. A.	62nd.	Va.	Regiment.
GAY, Jas. C.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GAY, Sam'l M.		31st.	"	"
GAY, Levi		31st.	"	"
GAY, Hamilton		31st.	"	"
GALFORD, Harrison	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GALFORD, Dallas	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GALFORD, Brown N.		19th.	"	"
GEIGER, John A.	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GEIGER, Godfrey	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GALFORD, James	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Beverly	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Valentine	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Wm. S.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GAMMON, William	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
GAMMON, C. S.	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
GRIMES, Peter	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
[illegible], John E.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Robert N	Co. G	31st.	"	"
[illegible], George W.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
[illegible], Jas. Franklin	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
[illegible], Jas. [illegible]	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
[illegible], Merrile	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
[illegible], Cyrus P.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Peter	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Jas.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Robert	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Jas.	Co. I.	25th.	"	"

[illegible]IEL, James	Co. A.	62nd.	Va.	Regiment.
GAY, Jas. C.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GAY, Sam'l M.		31st.	"	"
GAY, Levi		31st.	"	"
GAY, Hamilton		31st.	"	"
GALFORD, Harrison	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GALFORD, Dallas	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GALFORD, Brown N.		19th.	"	"
GEIGER, John A.	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GEIGER, Godfrey	Co. A.	62nd.	"	"
GALFORD, James	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Beverly	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Valentine	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GILLESPIE, Wm. S.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
GAMMON, William	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
GAMMON, C. S.	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
GRIMES, Peter	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
[illegible], John E.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Robert N	Co. G	31st.	"	"
[illegible], George M.	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
[illegible], Jas. Franklin	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
[illegible], Jas. [illegible]	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
[illegible], McBride	Co. G.	31st.	"	"
[illegible], Cyrus P.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Peter	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible]	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible]	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible]	Co. I.	[illegible]th.	"	"

HILL, George -- -----	Co. D. 14th.	Va.	Regiment.
HILL, Wm. - ---- --- ----	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
HILL, Isaac A. -------			
HIGGINS, William --------	8th.	"	"
HIGGINS, James H. -------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HIGGINS, Sam'l H. -- ----	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HEVENER, David - -	Co.		
HEVENER, Uriah ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
HEVENER, Samuel ---------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
HEVENER, Harvey -- --- --	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HAMILTON, James - - --	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HAMILTON, Chas. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
HEDWICK, Geo. A. ---------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
HOGSETT, Wm. R. ----------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
HAROLD, C. B. ----------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
HEROLD, B. F. - ---------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
HAMILTON, A. G. ---- ----	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
HALTERMAN, Levi --------	Co. [illegible] 31st.	"	"
HUGHES, Jas. W. ---------	Co. [illegible] 31st.	"	"
HUGHES, Wm. M. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HUDSON, Dallas - --------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HU[illegible], [illegible] B. ----------	Co. [illegible] 62nd.	"	"
HIGGINS, Jno. C. --------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HILL, Wm. H. --- - ------	Co. G 31st.	"	"
[illegible] ---- --	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible]	Co. F. [illegible]	"	"
[illegible]	Co. 19th.	"	"

HILL, George -- -----	Co. D. 14th.	Va.	Regiment.
HILL, Wm. ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
HILL, Isaac A. -------			
HIGGINS, William --------	8th.	"	"
HIGGINS, James H. -------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HIGGINS, Sam'l H. ------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HEVENER, David - -	Co.		
HEVENER, Uriah ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
HEVENER, Samuel ---------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
HEVENER, Harvey -- --- --	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HAMILTON, James - - --	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HAMILTON, Chas. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
HEDWICK, Geo. A. - -------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
HOGSETT, Wm. R. ----------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
HAROLD, C. B. ----------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
HEROLD, B. F. - ---------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
HAMILTON, A. G. ---- ----	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
HALTERMAN, Levi ---------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HUGHES, Jas. W. ---------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HUGHES, Wm. M. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HUDSON, Dallas - --------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HUDSON, W. B. ----------	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
HIGGINS, Jno. C. --------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
HILL, Wm. H. --- - ------	Co. G 31st.	"	"
[illegible] --	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible] -	Co. F. [illegible]	"	"
[illegible]	Co. 19th.	"	"

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

[illegible], F. N. -- ---- --		18th.	Va.	Regiment.
[illegible], J. M. ----------		18th.	"	"
JACKSON, Jno. S. ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], George W ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
JORDAN, Jas. J. ----------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
KENNISON, David C. ---------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
KENNISON, John M. ----------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
KENNISON, Wm. E. -- -- ---	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
KENNISON, N. C. B. ---------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KENNISON, Allen R. ---------	Co. F.	8th.	"	"
KEE, Geo. M. ----------	Co. A.	36th.		
[illegible], Jas. D. ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KERR, David	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KERR, Jacob -- --- ---	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KERR, Andrew	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KERR, Wm. ----------	Co. C.	31st.	"	"
[illegible]SON, David ----------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
KENNISON, Hezekiah ---------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
[illegible], Wash ------- - ---	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
[illegible], Jas. A.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Chas.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Samuel D.	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], [illegible] ----	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], [illegible] -	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
[illegible] ----	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible] ----	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible] -	Co. F.	19th.	"	"

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

[illegible], F. N. -- ---- --		18th.	Va.	Regiment.
[illegible], J. [illegible] ----------		18th.	"	"
JACKSON, Jno. S. ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], George W ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
JORDAN, Jas. J. ----------	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
KENNISON, David G. ---------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
KENNISON, John [illegible] ----------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
KENNISON, Wm. E. ----------	Co. F.	11th.	"	"
KENNISON, N. C. B. ---------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
KENNISON, Allen R. ---------	Co. F.	8th.	"	"
KEE, Geo. M. ----------	Co. A.	36th.		
[illegible], Jas. D. ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], David ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Jacob ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Andrew ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Wm. ----------	Co. C.	31st.	"	"
[illegible]SON, David ----------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
[illegible]NNISON, Hezekiah ---------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
[illegible]ISON, Wash ----------	Co. D.	14th.	"	"
[illegible]ISON, Jas. A. -- -	Co. A.	19th,	"	"
[illegible]ISON, Chas. -- --	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible]ISON, Samuel C. - -	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible], Sinclair ----------	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible]	Co. I.	25th.	"	"
[illegible]	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible]	Co. F.	19th.	"	"
[illegible]	Co. F.	19th.	"	"

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

LOWRY, Robt. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	Va.	Regiment.
LOGAN, Chas. A. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
LINDSAY, Sam'l C. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
LINDSAY, Robert D. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Hugh P. ----------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Hugh M. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Robt. C. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Jas. N. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Geo. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Jas. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Jacob ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
McCOY, Geo. W. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McCOY, Noah D. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McCLEVER, Abram ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
McCLEVER, Reuben ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
McNEEL, Wm. I. (CAPT.) ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McNEEL, M. J. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McNEEL, Andrew G. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McNEEL, John A. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McNEEL, Geo. S. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McNEEL, Ellis ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
[illegible], Jas. M. (CAPT.) ----------	Co. D. 22nd.	"	"
[illegible]L, Claiborne ----------			
[illegible]Y, John ----------	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
[illegible]DLIN, Thos. Hugh ----------	Co.		
[illegible]KLIN, Harper ----------	Co.	19th.	"
[illegible]LAUGHLIN, Geo. H. ----------		14th.	"

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

LOWRY, Robt. ----------	Co. [illegible] 19th.	Va.	Regiment.
LOGAN, Chas. A. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
LINDSAY, Sam'l C. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
LINDSAY, Robert D. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Hugh P. ----------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Hugh M. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Robt. C. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Jas. N. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Geo. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Jas. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McLAUGHLIN, Jacob ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
McCOY, Geo. W. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McCOY, Noah D. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McCLUNER, Abram ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
McCLUNER, Reuben ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
McNEEL, Wm. L. (CAPT.) ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McNEEL, M. J. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McNEEL, Andrew G. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McNEEL, John A. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McNEEL, Geo. S. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
McNEEL, Ellis ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
[illegible], Jas. M. (CAPT.) ----------	Co. D. 22nd.	"	"
[illegible] L. Claiborne ----------			
McCARTY, John ----------	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
[illegible]HLIN, Thos. Hugh ----------	Co.		
[illegible]HLIN, Harper ----------	Co. 19th.	"	"
[illegible]HLIN, Geo. H. ----------	14th.	"	"

MOORE, Chas. L. ---------- Co. G. 31st. Va. Regiment

MOORE, Mathias L. --------- Co. G. 31st. " "

MOORE, James C. K. ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

MOORE, Levi --- - -- Co. I. 25th. " "

MOORE, Michael ---------- Co. I. 25th. " "

MOFFETT, Geo. H. ---------- Co. F. 11th. " "

MORRISON, Jas. ---------- Co. F. 19th. " "

MOORE, Brison ---------- 31st. " "

MOORE, Jacob S. ---------- 19th. " "

NOTTINGHAM, Wash ----- ---- Co. G. 31st. " "

NOTTINGHAM, Jno. W. ------- Co. G. 31st. " "

OVERHOLT, Roubon E. -- ---- Co. A. 36th. Batt.

OVERHOLT, Geo. W. --- ----- Co. A. 36th. Batt.

OVERHOLT, Wm. H. ---------- Co. F. 19th. Va. Regiment.

OVERHOLT, A. J. ---------- Co. A. 36th. Batt.

OVERHOLT, Peter -- ---------- Co. F. 19th. Va. Regiment

PRICE, Rev. W. T. (CHAP.) 31st. " "

PRICE, Andrew G. ---------- Co. G. 11th. " "

PRICE, J. Calvin ---------- Co. F. 19th. Va. "

PRICE, Sam'l D. ----------

POTTS, Newton - - ---

POTTS, Gatewood ----------

PRICE, J. Woods (Lieut.)--- Co. F. 19th. " "

POAGE, Wm. H. (CORP.) -- -- Co. F. 19th. " "
Killed at Darksville, Va.)

POAGE, Moffett ------- --- 11th. " "

PAYNE, Wm. H. --------- -- Co. F. 19th. " "

MOORE, Chas. L. ---------- Co. G. 31st. Va. Regiment

MOORE, Mathias L. --------- Co. G. 31st. " "

MOORE, James C. K. ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

MOORE, Levi - Co. I. 25th. " "

MOORE, Michael ---------- Co. I. 25th. " "

MOFFETT, Geo. H. ---------- Co. F. 11th. " "

MORRISON, Jas. ---------- Co. F. 19th. " "

MOORE, Brison ---------- 31st. " "

MOORE, Jacob S. ---------- 19th. " "

NOTTINGHAM, Wash ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

NOTTINGHAM, Jno. W. ------- Co. G. 31st. " "

OVERHOLT, Roubon E. -- ---- Co. A. 36th. Batt.

OVERHOLT, Geo. W. --- ----- Co. A. 36th. Batt.

OVERHOLT, Wm. H. ---------- Co. F. 19th. Va. Regiment.

OVERHOLT, A. J. ---------- Co. A. 36th. Batt.

OVERHOLT, Peter --- ---------- Co. F. 19th. Va. Regiment

PRICE, Rev. W. T. (CHAP.) 31st. " "

PRICE, Andrew G. ---------- Co. G. 11th. " "

PRICE, J. Calvin ---------- Co. F. 19th. Va. "

PRICE, Sam'l D. ----------

POTTS, Newton - - ---

POTTS, Gatewood ----------

PRICE, J. Woods (Lieut.)--- Co. F. 19th. " "

PORGE, Wm. H. (CORP.) ---- Co. F. 19th. " "
Killed at Darksville, Va.)

[illegible], Moffett ---------- 11th. " "

PAYNE, Wm. H. ----- -- Co. F. 19th. " "

PILES, John ------- -------	Co. I. 25th.	Va.	Regiment.
PILES, Jm. L. ------ - -	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
PHILLIPS, Geo. W. ------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
PHILLIPS, Randolph -	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
PHILLIPS, Cloud --------- -	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
PUFFENBARGER, Jas. ---------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
PUFFENBARGER, Jonas --------	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
PULLIN, Adam C. - -	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
PUGH, Wilson -- ------ ----	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
PUGH, Curtis -------- ------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
RUCKMAN, Sidney ----------(Co. G. 31st.	"	"	)
(Co. F. 19th.	"	"	)
RUCKMAN, Chas. ----------(Co. G. 31st.	"	"	)
(Co. F. 19th.	"	"	)
RUCKMAN, Samuel ------ ----	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
RUCKMAN, James W. ---	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible], Hezekiah - ----	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible], Geo. W. --- ---- ---	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
[illegible], Chesley K. ------ --	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
[illegible], John ---------- --	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], J. M. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible] ------(Co. F. 19th.	"	"	)
[illegible] (Co. G. 31st.	"	"	)
[illegible], [illegible] J. -- - ------	Co. J. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], [illegible] --- - ---	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], [illegible] --	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], [illegible] --- --- ---	Co. F. 19th.	"	"

PILES, John ------- -- ----	Co. I. 25th.	Va.	Regiment.
PILES, Jm. L. ------ - -	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
PHILLIPS, Geo. J. ------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
PHILLIPS, Randolph -	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
PHILLIPS, Cloud --------- -	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
PUFFENBARGER, Jas. ---------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
PUFFENBARGER, Jonas --------	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
PULLIN, Adam C. - -	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
PUGH, Wilson ----- ---- ----	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
PUGH, Curtis -------- ------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
RUCKMAN, Sidney ----------(Co. G. 31st.	"	"	)
(Co. F. 19th.	"	"	)
RUCKMAN, Chas. ----------(Co. G. 31st.	"	"	)
(Co. F. 19th.	"	"	)
RUCKMAN, Samuel ----- - ----	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
RUCKMAN, James W. ---	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible], Hezekiah - ----	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible], Geo. W. --- --------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
[illegible], Chesley K. ----- --	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
[illegible], John ---------- --	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], J. M. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible] ------(Co. F. 19th.	"	"	)
[illegible]) (Co. G. 31st.	"	"	)
[illegible], [illegible] J. -- - ------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], [illegible] --- ---	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], [illegible] --	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], [illegible] --- --- ---	Co. F. 19th.	"	"

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

-10-

[illegible], Wm. -------- ------ Co. F. 19 th. Va. Regiment.

[illegible]S, Henry ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Jacob ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Andrew ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Isaac ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Zack ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible]N, David Co. A. 36th. Batt.

[illegible]RP, Peter ---------- Co. A. 62nd. Va. Regiment.

[illegible]RP, John -------- --- Co. A. 62nd. " "

[illegible], Henry ---- - Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible], Andrew ------ - Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible], Daniel --- -- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Lenty ---- - -- Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible]EN, Randolph --- ----- Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible], W. ----- - Co. I. 25th. " "

[illegible], John J. - -------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible]ER, Jas. M. ----------Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible] ----------Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Andrew J. ---- --- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible] -- ------ -- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible] --- --- Co. 31st. " "

[illegible] -- - Co. I. 25th. " "

[illegible] - ---- Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible] - Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible] - Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible] --- Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible] Co. F. 19th. " "

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

[illegible], Wm. -------- ------ Co. F. 19th. Va. Regiment.

[illegible], Henry ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Jacob ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Andrew ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Isaac ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Zack ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], David Co. A. 35th. Batt.

[illegible], Peter ---------- Co. A. 62nd. Va. Regiment.

[illegible], John -------- --- Co. A. 62nd. " "

SHARP, Henry ---- Co. F. 19th. " "

SHARP, Andrew ------ - Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible], Daniel ------ --- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Lenty ---- - -- Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible], Randolph --- ---- Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible], W. ----- - Co. I. 25th. " "

[illegible], John J. - -------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Jas. M. ----------Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible] Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Andrew J. --------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Jacob ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Jas. -- ------- Co. 31st. " "

[illegible], C. A. ---------- Co. I. 25th. " "

[illegible], Nicholas ------- Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible] ------- Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible] ------ Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible] Co. [illegible] 19th. " "

[illegible] Co. I. [illegible] " "

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

BRADER, B. F. --- -- ---	Co. I. 25th.	Va.	Regiment.
BYNS, Josiah ----------	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
BRINABERRY, Isaac ----------	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
BRARP, Morris ----------	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
SCALES, Michael ----------Co.	D. 14th.	"	"
SMITH, Isaac B. --- ---------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
Taylor, Jacob ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
TAYLOR, Wm. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
TRACY, Geo. W. --- ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
TRACY, Jas. A. --- ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
TRACY, Wm. ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
THOMAS, Jno. W. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
THOMAS, French ----------	Co. D. 14th.	"	"
TAYLOR, Jas. ----------	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
VARNER, Jno. P. ----------	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
VARNER, John ----------	Co. 19th.	"	"
VARNER, David A ----------	Co. I. 25th.	"	"
[illegible], John ----------	Co. F. 19th.	"	"
[illegible]DELL, F. Clark ------ --	Co. F. 11th.	"	"
[illegible], Adam A. -- ---	Co. A. 62nd.	"	"
[illegible], Wm. Warwick -- -	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], Andrew J. ---- ----	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], [illegible] -- --- ------	Co. G. 31st.	"	-
[illegible], [illegible] --- ---	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], John [illegible] -------- -	Co. G. 31st.	"	"
[illegible], [illegible] ---- --- ---	Co. G. 12th.	"	"

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

WANLESS, Jas W. ---------- Co. G. 31st. Va. Regiment.

WANLESS, Stephen ---------- Co. I. 19th. " "

WOODDELL, Jacob ---------- Co. F. 19th. " "

WALTON, Frank ---------- Co. F. 19th. " "

WILMOTH, Wm. I. ---------- -Co. I. 25th. " "

WAUGH, Levi ----------Co. I. 25th. " "

WOLFENBARGER, Robt. -------- Cp. G. 31st. " "

WILFONG, John ---------- -- Co. G. 31st. " "

WILFONG, John M. ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

WILFONG, Elisha ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

WILFONG, Emanuel ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

WILFONG, Samuel ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

WILFONG, Wm. G. ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

WILFONG, Henry ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

WILFONG, Daniel ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

WILFONG, Jonas ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

WILFONG, David ---------- Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible], John ---------- Co. F. 19th. " "

Yeager, Wm. A. ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

Y[illegible], Henry A. ---------- Co. G. 31st. " "

[illegible], Geo. ---------- Co. G. 11th. " "

[illegible], Hunter ---------- Co. F. 19th. " "

[illegible] list was [illegible] up by Mr. T. [illegible] Pohael and checked [illegible] the [illegible] Chapter of the Daughters of the [illegible].

"THE POCAHONTAS RESCUERS"

This was an infantry company organized when war threatened between the states back in 1860.

The company was mustered in on Saturday May 18, 1861 and marched on that day to defend the sacred soil of Virginia from invasion by Federal forces in the northwest. They met the invaders at Philipoi, but had no luck in repelling them.

General Skeen was the lieutenant of the company. General William Skeen had served as clerk of both county and circuit courts. He was succeeded just before the war by William Curry. He appeared to be the purchasing agent for the county court, as he paid the bills for the little army, and took the receipts thereof. Under date of June 25, 1861 he rendered an itemized account under expenses incurred in March of "Pocahontas Rescuers" amounting to $68.68. It was allowed and $25.00 paid on account. He notes a balance of $43.68 due him. This money had mostly been spent for blankets, shoes and gloves.

The Pocahontas Rescuers marched from Huntersville about 10 a.m. May 18, 1861. In Skeen's report he writes the following: A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present and at the moment of marching hardly an eye that was not wet with tears. Many accompanied us to the bridge. Then Rev. Fisherty addressed the crowd and all reverently bowed the knee in the public road while he fervently addressed a prayer in behalf of those marching and for those left behind. We [illegible] night in front of William Gibsons and the company were [illegible] by Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, by John Hannah, John B. Hannah [illegible] tt (These people lived on Elk)

[illegible] the company attended church at I. N. Hogsette and heard [illegible] sermon from Rev. Flaherty, it then marched to J. Warner's. [illegible] company arrived the Cavalry under Captain Andrew McNeel [illegible] from Philippi came in sight. They were received with all [illegible]. [illegible] they then heard a sermon from Rev. J. E. Moore and [illegible] and entertained by John Warner, Josiah Herold, Col. [illegible] at Big Spring. We then marched across the mountain. That [illegible] they stayed at John and Jacob Conrads and at John McLaughlins. [illegible] at intervals all day.

[illegible] stopped keeping a record at the end of the third day)

[illegible] campaign lasted several weeks, yet cost Pocahontas only [illegible]. In speaking of this march the old soldiers referred to it as [illegible] "Tin Cup Campaign", a cup was all the equipment furnished them. [illegible] their own arms.

[illegible] late Hugh P. McLaughlin always took delight in relating his [illegible], as a boy, on this "Tin Cup Campaign". Somewhere along [illegible] as they came to a farm where there was a mowing [illegible] piled up, in a shed. Few of them had [illegible], and word was passed down the ranks that it was a [illegible] a look at it, and remarked on the length of the [illegible]

[illegible] Pocahontas Recorders

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible],
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] Elmire, Charles B. [illegible], William F. Rogsett
[illegible], [illegible] A. Hannah, Joseph Hannah, William Henson,
[illegible], Joseph I, Johnson, Joseph D. Jordan, Amos Lyons,
[illegible], James H. McLaughlin, Michael Moore, Sylvester
[illegible], [illegible] Pyles, John Pyles, John H. Pence, James
[illegible], [illegible] Smith, Cain [illegible] Sivey, William Slavens, Lantz See-
[illegible], [illegible], Marti Sharp, Daniel [illegible], Michael Wholliman,
[illegible], Levi Waugh, Charles Weaver, Robert Weaver.

[illegible] of these Pocahontas Rescuers the company was disbanded, [illegible] men with a number of additions made up Co. 1 25 th Virginia [illegible]. J. Hugh McLaughlin was elected first Lieutenant.

[illegible] Infantry C. S. V.

[illegible] - D. A. Stofer

[illegible] Lieutenant J. Hugh McLaughlin

[illegible] came from the valley of Virginia. He served as a [illegible] at [illegible] for Pocahontas a number of years. He had been [illegible] Mexican war and had fought a number of battles. [illegible] at [illegible] Keys when he fell with five bullet holes in [illegible] the war some 20 years.

[illegible] members of the [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] any was engaged in the following battles: Philippi [illegible] ile it was known as Pocahontas Rescues), Mc Dowell, [illegible]ester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, 7 days fight around Richmond, [illegible] Mountain, Second Manassas, Bristow Station, Sharpsburg, [illegible]ksburg, Second Winchester, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and [illegible]ess. In the latter the 25th Regiment was captured. Co 1 [illegible] Pocahontas had been reduced (killed) to 17 men. Of these 17 [illegible]er, eleven lived through the war, the other 6 died in prison.

[illegible]hen captured they were first taken to Point Lookout Maryland. [illegible] to Elmira, N. Y.

[illegible] eleven vol[illegible]
County took
[illegible] the Clarksburg [illegible] they were
inducted into the army service. They
were

339 V 3 Bert H. Waugh
340 V 3 Jacob Woodrow Shinn

Wayne Geiger
Jacob Gene Loury
Ralph Leon Long
Wm. Raymond Flowers
Howard James Ecley
Roy I. Hoechlin
Joseph Leonard Mosat, Jr
Arch Weybright
Norman Wilson Phillips

On Thursday, January 16, another soldier will go out to Clarksburg under the selective service, in the person of 345 V 3 Thurl William Gary

In about five hours the young volunteers were in Clarksburg at the induction station. They will be sent [illegible] trained for our [illegible] their own [illegible]

[illegible] pany of volunteers eighty years ago from this County. This company to Pocahontas Rescuers, took about [illegible] year to be raised. So—

After roll of the "Pocahontas Rescuers" mustered into service on May [illegible]

[illegible] C J I Skaggs b
[illegible] Starbat, D W C
[illegible]

Murarty, Patrick, privates b
McLaughlin, James H, b
McLaughlin, Hugh
Moore, Michael, b
[illegible]
Mitchell, Sylvester, b
[illegible], Wm
Pine, John
Peters, John B
Sweeley, James
Smith, Lewis b
Sivey, Cain H, 1 shirt $1 26
Stevens, Wm W
Seebert, Lenty L
Shannon, James, b
Sharp, Martin B
Ta[illegible] A b
W[illegible] M [illegible]
Whoolihan, Patrick
Waugh, [illegible], b
Weaver, Charles W 1 pr gloves 25 cents, b
Weaver, Robert L, b

'b' signifies that they have received blankets

The Pocahontas Rescuers marched [illegible] on May 18, 1861. A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present and at the moment of marching hardly an eye that was not wet with tears. Many gentlemen and ladies accompanied us to the Bridge. Then the Rev. Mr. Flaherty addressed the [illegible] and all [illegible] in the public road while he fervently addressed a prayer in behalf of those [illegible] and of the parents and [illegible]. Halted at [illegible] in front of William Gibson's and the company were entertained by Mr and Mrs Gibson, John and John B. Hay[illegible]

Sunday 5th—After the company attended church at I. M. Hogsett's and heard a patriotic sermon from Rev. Flaherty, they marched to J. Varner's. Just as the company arrived the Cavalry under Captain McNee came in sight. They were received with all honor. The company [illegible] heard a sermon from Rev J. E. Moore and were dismissed and entertained by Jno Varder, Josiah Herold, Colonel Gatewood at Big Spring, John Hall, Cavalry and Company. Then [illegible]

Monday 20th—March resumed at 9 12 a m. Halted an hour at J. W. [illegible] and marched to [illegible] laying [illegible]

[illegible]

Constitution Of The Company

[illegible] This company shall be [illegible] the name of Pocahontas [illegible]

[illegible] shall be held on the first Saturday in the month of April, May, June, August, September and [illegible] Sunday, when it shall be held on the 5th.

Article 3—All fines assessed against commissioned officers for failure to attend muster shall be $3 00; non commissioned officers $2 50; privates $1 75.

Article 4—All fines assessed shall [illegible] the benefit of the company to be disbursed whenever the amount of $20 or more shall be found in the hands of the treasurer unappropriated, by a vote of the Company. The majority ruling, if to be considered [illegible]

Article 5 This Constitution may be altered or amended at any time by vote of two thirds concurring at a regular meeting, when a majority is present.

Article 6—There shall be a president, secretary and treasurer chosen by the company, who shall hold their office for one year, whose duties shall be those usually performed by such officers.

Article 7 A majority of the Company may at any regular meeting elect honorary members, who shall become honorary members of this Company thereupon by paying to the Treasurer, the sum of three dollars each.

BY LAWS

[illegible] The board of the [illegible] officers [illegible] and [illegible] of members [illegible] and [illegible] calling cases shall be tried by a Court Martial, [illegible] of which shall be

[illegible] The Court Martial shall be composed of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the company

Looking around in the [illegible] for [illegible] found [illegible] Rescuers" an infantry company [illegible] between the states, back in 1860. I print it herewith. Also the constitution and [illegible]

On Monday, January 13, eleven volunteers from Pocahontas County took bus for Clarksburg where they were inducted into the army service. They were:

839-V 6 Bert H. Waugh
510 V 7 Jacob Woodrow Shinaberry.
836 V-11 Wayne Geiger
641-V 12 Jacob Gene Loury
130-V 13 Ralph Leon Long
-V-14 Wm. Raymond Bowers
V 15 Howard James Kelley
718-V-16 Roy J Houchin
421 V-19 Joseph Leonard Moses, Jr
10-V 21 Arch Waybright
694-V 22 Norman Wilson Phillips

On Thursday, January 16, another soldier will go out to Clarksburg under the selective service, in the person of 348-V-9 Thurl William Gary.

—

In about five hours the young volunteers were in Clarksburg at the induction station. They will be sent from there to army posts to be thoroughly and properly trained for our and their own protection should

V 15 [illegible]
718-V-16 Roy J Houchin
421-V-19 Joseph Leonard Moses, Jr
10 V 21 Arch Waybright
694-V 22 Norman Wilson Phillips

On Thursday, January 16, another soldier will go out to Clarksburg under the selective service, in the person of 348-V-9 Thurl William Gary.

—

In about five hours the young volunteers were in Clarksburg at the induction station They will be sent from there to army posts to be thoroughly and properly trained for our and their own protection should war be forced upon us Naturally I was interested in the going out of a company of volunteers eighty years ago from this County. This company, the Pocahontas Rescuers, took about a week to march eighty miles, to learn war in the raw. So—

—

Muster roll of the "Pocahontas Rescuers" mustered into service on May 18th, 1861.

Captain, Stofer, D. A. 1 pr gloves, 25. b

Lieutenant, C. J. I. Skeen, b
O. Sergeant, Slarker, D. W. C.
Musicians, Roby, Walter R, b
Ervine, Wm H.
Privates, Akers, James
Alderman, Andrew C.
Angus, Timoleen
Boon, Beverly b

Sharp, Mart
Varner, Da
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Mrs Gibson, J
nah and I. M.

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Muster roll of the "Pocahontas Rescuers" mustered into service on May 18th, 1861.

Captain, Stofer, D. A. 1 pr gloves, 25. b

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O. Sergeant, Slarker, D. W C.

Musicians, Roby. Walter R, b

Ervine, Wm. H

Privates, Akers, James

Alderman, Andrew C.

Angus, Timoleen

Boon, Beverly, b

Burr, George

Burr, Frederick

Carpenter, Wm H, b

Corbett, Muscoe

Cole. Wm.

Cash, George, 1 shirt $1 25, b

Friel, Montgomery R.

Grimes, Peter

Gammon, Cyrus S.

Granfield, John b.

Griffin, Mathias P.

Helmick, Amos

Herold, Charles B.

Herold, Benjamin F.

Hogsett, William R. b

Hanes, Isaac B.

Hannah, Robert A. b

Hannah, Joseph b

Herson, William

Hamilton Adam G

J[illegible] Joseph I

J[illegible] Joseph D b

[illegible], Lucy

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Moriarty, Patrick, pr shoes, b
McLaughlin, James H, b
McLaughlin, Hugh
Moore, Michael, b
Moore, Levi
Mitchell, Sylvester, b
Piles, Wm. L
Piles, John
Pence, John H
Swadley, James
Smith, Lewis, b
Sivey, Cain H , 1 shirt $1.25
Slavens, Wm W
Seebert, Lanty L
Shannon, James, b
Sharp, Martin B
Varner, Daniel A, b
Wholihan, Michael
Wholihan, Patrick
Waugh, Levi, b
Weaver, Charles W, 1 pr gloves, 25 cents, b
Weaver, Robert L, b

"b" signifies that they have received blankets

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Wholihan, Michael
Wholihan, Patrick
Waugh, Levi, b
Weaver, Charles W. 1 pr gloves, 25 cents, b
Weaver, Robert L. b

"b" signifies that they have received blankets.

The Pocahontas Rescuers marched from Huntersville about 10 a. m. on May 18, 1861. A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present and at the moment of marching hardly an eye that was not wet with tears. Many gentlemen and ladies accompanied us to the Bridge. Then the Rev. Mr. Flaherty addressed the crowd and all meekly bowed the knee in the public road while he fervently addressed a prayer in behalf of those marching and of the parents and friends left behind. Halted at night in front of William Gibson's and the company were entertained by Mr and Mrs Gibson, John and John B Hanna and I. M. Hogsett.

Sunday 19th— After the company attended church at I. M. Hogsett's and heard a patriotic sermon from Rev. Flagherty, they marched to J. Varner's Just as the company arrived the Cavalry under Captain Mc Neel came in sight They were received with all honor. The company then heard a sermon from Rev J. E. Moore and [illegible]

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in front of [illegible] company were entertained by Mr and Mrs Gibson, John and John B Hannah and I M. Hogsett.

Sunday 19th—After the company attended church at I. M. Hogsett's and heard a patriotic sermon from Rev. Flagherty, they marched to J. Varner's. Just as the company arrived the Cavalry under Captain Mc Neel came in sight They were received with all honor. The company then heard a sermon from Rev J. E. Moore and were dismissed and entertained by Jno Varner. Josiah Herold. Colonel Gatewood at Big Spring, John Bath-Cavalry and Company. Then across the Mountain to Marshall's. Rain during the evening and all night.

Monday 20th—March resumed at 6 1 2 a. m Halted an hour at J. W. Marshall's and marched to Jacob Conrad's; 15 staying overnight at John Conrad's, a few going with John McLaughlin, 5 to Snyders and the rest quartered upon Jacob Conrad. Rained at intervals all day.

Constitution Of The Company

Article 1—This company shall be known by the name of Pocahontas Rescuers.

Article 2—The regular musters of the said company shall be held on the

BY-L

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shall be tried by a
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The company wa
Saturday, May 18,
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of Virginia from in
forces in the north

They met the inv
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first Saturday in the month of April, May, June, August, September and October and the July muster shall be held on the 4th day of the month, save when the 4th happens to fall on Sunday, when it shall be held on the 5th.

Article 3—All fines assessed against commissioned officers for failure to attend muster shall be $5 00; non-commissioned officers $2 50; privates $1 25.

Article 4—All fines assessed shall be for the benefit of the company, to be disbursed whenever the amount of $20 or more shall be found in the hands of the treasurer unappropriated, by a vote of the Company. The majority ruling, if it is considered practiable.

Article 5—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any time by vote of two thirds concurring at a regular meeting, when a majority is present.

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Article 6—There shall be a president, secretary and treasurer chosen by the company, who shall hold their office for one year, whose duties shall be those usually performed by such officers.

Article 7– A majority of the Company may at any regular meeting elect honorary members, who shall become honorary members of this Company thereupon, by paying to the Treasurer, the sum of three dollars each.

BY-LAWS

1. The board for the trial of offenses and non-attendance of members at musters and all other delinquencies shall be tried by a Court Martial, a majority of which shall rule.

2. The Court Martial shall consist of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the company.

Looking around in the court house for something to print

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Looking around in the court house for something to print, I came upon some old papers in the hand writing of General William Skeen, which gave the roster of "The Pocahontas Rescues," an infantry company organized when war threatened between the states, back in 1860. I print it herewith. Also the constitution and by-laws.

The company was mustered in on Saturday, May 18, 1861, and marched on that day to defend the sacred soil of Virginia from invasion by Federal forces in the northwest.

They met the invaders at Philippi, Barbour County, and had no luck in repelling them.

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They met the invaders at Philippi, Barbour County, and had no luck in repelling them.

On Monday January 15 eleven rol[illegible] from Pocahontas County took [illegible] Clarksburg where they were [illegible] into the army service. They [illegible]

[illegible] Wauch
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Wayne Geiger
[illegible] Jacob Gene Loury
[illegible]
[illegible] Wm Raymond Bowers
[illegible] Howard James Kelley
[illegible] Roy I Hinerman
[illegible] Joseph Leonard Moses, Jr
[illegible] Waybright
[illegible] Norman W [illegible] Phillips

On Thursday January 16, another [illegible] will go out to Clarksburg under the selective service. In the person of [illegible] William Gary.

[illegible] young [illegible] They will be sent [illegible] be thor[illegible] [illegible] tion should war [illegible] Personally I was [illegible] going out of a com[illegible] Rescuers eighty years ago [illegible] County. This company [illegible] the Hibernian Rescuers took about a week to march eighty miles, to [illegible]

[illegible] roll of the Pocahontas [illegible]

[illegible], D. A. 1 pr gloves.

[illegible]

Murphy Patrick, pr socks b
McLaughlin James B, b
McLaughlin Hugh
Moore Michael, b
[illegible] Levi
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] James
[illegible]
Sivey, Carl H 1 shirt $1 25
Stevens, Wm. W
Seebert, Lanty L
[illegible] James b
[illegible] R
[illegible] b
[illegible]
Wholihan, Pat
Waugh, Levi, b
Weaver, Charles W 1 pr gloves 25 cents, b
[illegible] Robert L. b

b' signifies that they have received blankets

The Pocahontas Rescuers marched from Huntersville about 10 a. m. on May 15, 1861. A large crowd of [illegible] present and [illegible] that was not [illegible] road to the bridge. Then the Rev Mr Faherty addressed the crowd and all meekly bowed the knee in the public road while he fervently addressed a prayer in behalf of those marching and of the parents and friends left behind. Halted at night in front of William Gibson's and the company were entertained by Mr and Mrs Gibson John and John B Hunter and I M Hogsett

Sunday 19th—After the company attending church at I M Hogsett's and heard a patriotic sermon from Rev Faherty they marched to J Varner's. Just as the company arrived the Cavalry under Captain McNeil came in sight. They were received with all honor. The company then heard a sermon from Rev T D Moore and were dismissed and entertained by Jno Varder Josiah Herald Colonel Gatewood at Big Spring John Hull Cavalry and Compa[illegible] Rain during the evening and [illegible]

[illegible]

Constitution Of [illegible]

[illegible]

The said assessment shall be laid on [illegible]

first Saturday in the month of April, May, June, August, September and October and the July muster shall be held on the 4 th day of the month, when the 4 th happens to fall on Sunday, when it shall be held on the

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BY LAWS

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State of West Virginia

Report of Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission

JOHN D. SUTTON, Chairman
N. F. KENDALL, Secretary
E. F. KIDD
A. L. HELMICK
M. M. HARRISON
Members

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
1929

Report of the Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission

The Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission respectfully sub- [illegible] following report: That on the 25th day of January [illegible] House Joint Resolution No. 8, was adopted which is as follows:

"Providing for the appointment of a commission for the [illegible] field on Droop Mountain."

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia:

Whereas, one of the hard fought battles of the Civil War occurred [illegible] West [illegible]

Whereas, The intervening years have dulled the memory of the exact [illegible] of that battle, yet there are still living old soldiers and citizens who can mark out the various positions of the different regiments, battalions and [illegible] that were engaged in the battle, and,

Whereas, Droop Mountain is a very high elevation overlooking the valley of the Greenbrier River, the little levels of Pocahontas County, and the far off peaks of the Allegheny Mountains, making it one of the most beautiful scenic spots in West Virginia, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to appoint a committee of five, three from the House and two from the Senate, whose duty it will be to look over the battlefield, temporarily mark the battle lines, and secure all necessary information from the old soldiers and citizens yet living in the community, that everything authentic may be preserved for future generations. The committee shall ascertain the owners of the land upon which the battle was fought and take a conditional option on some part of such land, of not less than fifty acres, at a price that seems reasonable to the committee.

The members of the committee shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in carrying out this resolution.

Pursuant to the Joint Resolution aforesaid and in compliance therewith, your Excellency on the 21st day of April, 1927, appointed a commission as follows:

From the House of Delegates:

John D. Sutton of Sutton, West Virginia

N. F. Kendall of Grafton, West Virginia

M. M. Larrison of Cowen, West Virginia.

From the Senate:

A. L. Hedrick of Lewisburg, West Virginia

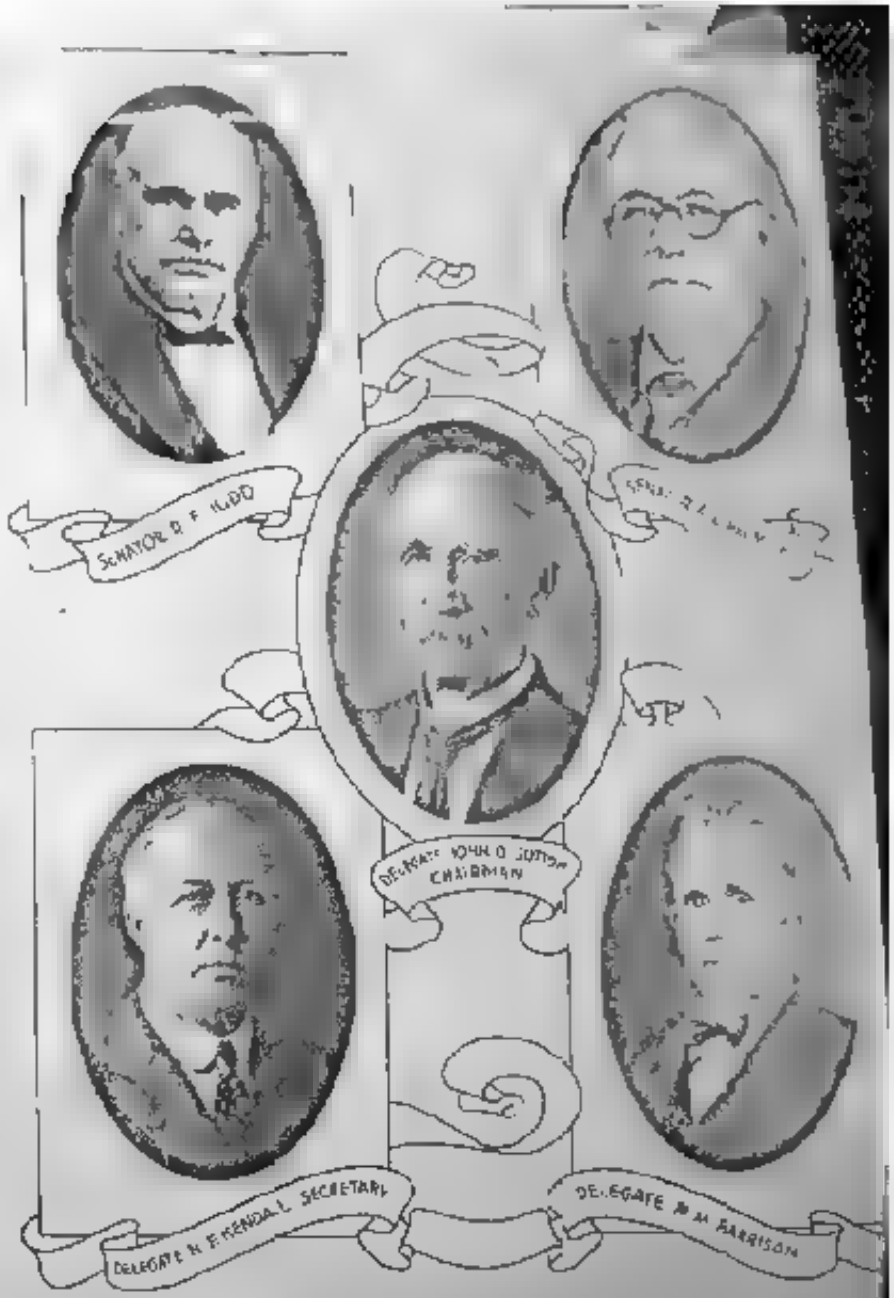
Robert [illegible] of Clarksburg, West Virginia

The above Commission met on the 28th day of April, 1927, in the city of Charleston, and organized by the election of John D. Sutton as chairman and N. F. Kendall as Secretary.

[illegible] reports that they stood on the summit of Droop Mountain on a calm, quiet summer day when the whole surrounding country seemed at peace and there was nothing to indicate that sixty-four years prior to that time those who wore the blue and those clad in the gray were engaged on that ha[illegible] in one [illegible] struggle for the mastery of West Virginia, then a [illegible] of Virginia. Each army fought for what it believed to be right and nearly all of the men who were actors in that bloody drama were West Virginians. But the North and South sealed their bitter struggle, the Republic was preserved, and the animosity engendered [illegible] passed away and universal peace [illegible]

[illegible] one of unsurpassable beauty [illegible] the [illegible] and fertile [illegible] flowing gently [illegible] of [illegible] travels [illegible] for a great [illegible]

[illegible] your Commission decided that a part of [illegible] should be opened for "A Battlefield State Park" [illegible] that the ground embraced in the McCarty farm, adjoining



Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission

[illegible] information, which plat is [illegible] herein [illegible] this report.

[illegible] again at the call of the [illegible] for a meeting to be held [illegible] 28th day of December 1921, all [illegible] members were present, except Delegate [illegible] the scope of the report of the Commission was discussed upon and the preparation of the report was delegated to Senator Kidd with the aid of the Chairman and Secretary [illegible] contain the photographs of your Executive and [illegible] Commission, and further contain the cuts and a brief biographic sketch of the leading officers engaged in that hotly contested battle, as well as photographic views of the field and of the Little Levels Valley. That it also contain a picture of the old [illegible] commemoration for a lake [illegible] letters and interviews obtained from soldiers engaged in the battle and other interesting incidents connected therewith.

Your Commission further reports that all of the matters set forth are filed herewith or printed in this report and asked to be made part thereof.

The Commission reports that Droop Mountain is a high elevation [illegible] sea level, and contains several high peaks, the land is rolling, and is a limestone soil and the tract optioned is about one-half cleared. The woodland contains some [illegible] timber.

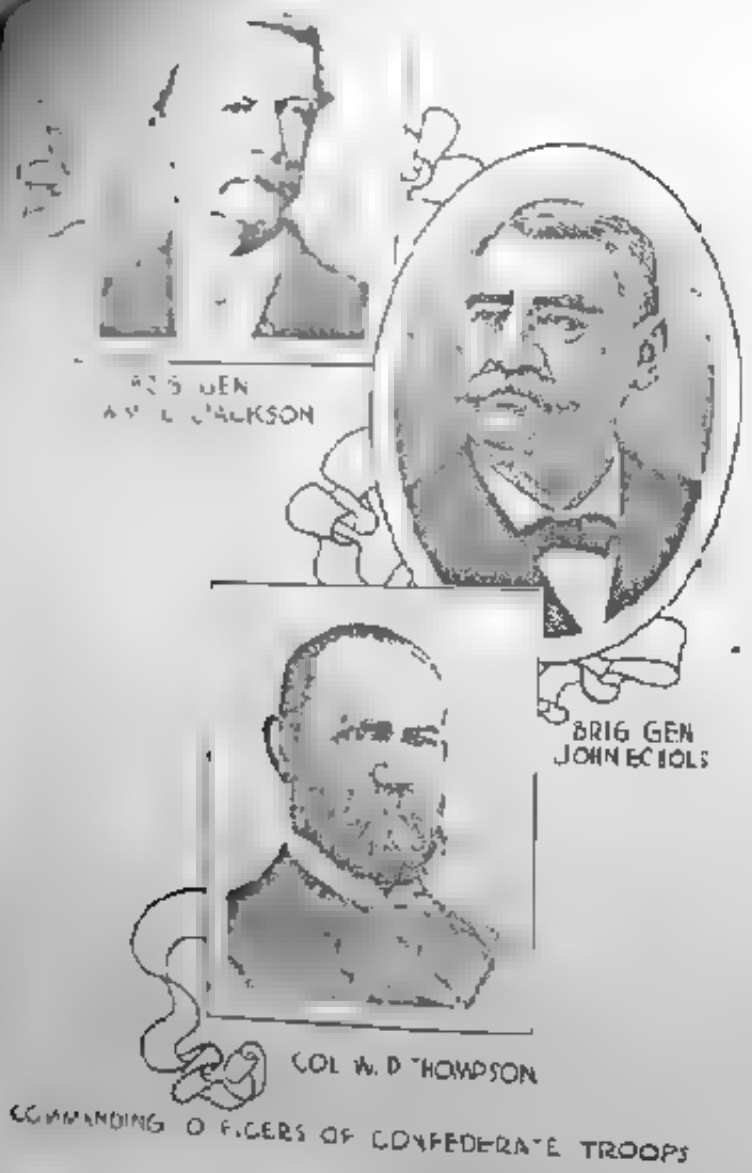
[illegible] mountain is beautiful, stretching northward as what is known as the Levels of Pocahontas County, and a magnificent view of the Alleghany Mountains and the Green-

Lake River as it wends its way through the myriad hills and all the Alleghanies.

[illegible] there were no considerable Confederate forces anywhere in West Virginia except in the Greenbrier Valley, which was held by the Confederates from its head to its foot, a distance of about one hundred seventy miles, and which protected Virginia from attacks from the west. For the purpose of dislodging those Confederate forces, General Averell was directed to march from Beverly, West Virginia, to Lewisburg and that it was while on this march he met the enemy at Droop Mountain, Virginia, and was there fought on the 6th day of November [illegible] forces commanded by General Averell, and the Confederate forces by General John Echols and Colonel William L. Jackson.

Your Commission further reports that this was the only battle where the forces were composed largely of West Virginia [illegible] and fought on West Virginia soil.

Droop Mountain is fourteen miles south of Marlinton, seven from Millpoint and four and one-tenth miles from Hillsboro, and it is also ten miles from Renick station, sixteen miles from Frankford and twenty-four miles from Lewisburg. Your Commission further reports that Hills Creek, rising at the base of some high mountains, west of Droop Mountain, sinks and passes under Droop Mountain, near the midst of the battlefield, then emerges at the eastern edge where it is called Locust Creek. It flows about two miles to the Greenbrier River.



Reports Made by Participants

Your Commission sets out here a partial report made of and battle by the leading officers who participated therein.

General Averell's Report:

On the first day of November I left Beverly with my command consisting of the 28th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. Moor 10th West Virginia Infantry Col T M Harris, 2nd West Virginia Mounted Infantry Lieut. Col. A. Scott. 3rd West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col F W Thompson 8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Col. J H Oley, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry Col. J. N. Schoonmaker, Gibson's Battalion and Batteries B & [illegible] First West Virginia Light Artillery, Capt. J V Keeper and [illegible]

On the morning of the 6th we approached the enemy's position. The infantry and one corps of cavalry was sent to the right to ascend a range of hills, with orders to attack the enemy's left and rear, the attack of our infantry 1,175 strong, was conducted skillfully by Col. Moor

The 2nd, 3rd and 8th dismounted, were moved in line obliquely to the right, until their right was joined to Moor's left. Col. Moor says when he arrived in front of the enemy's position, at 1 45 P M he formed a line and ordered Col Harris to move up in double quick, who arrived in the nick of time. "See first formation map."

Lieut. Col. Scott's Report

Lieut. Col Alex. Scott 2nd West Virginia Mounted Infantry says that at about 12 o'clock, having moved to the front, "I was ordered to dismount my command and fight on foot, and was ordered to take a position between the third and eighth. At this time we found the 3rd, 8th and 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry in the battle, with Jackson's force The 2nd 3rd and 8th West Virginia Infantry, at once immediately in front of the breastworks."

I went into action with two hundred men, out of [illegible] there were nine killed, fourteen wounded [illegible] mortally [illegible] of whom has since died, seven severely and [illegible] slightly

Report of Colonel John Oley

Eighth West Virginia Mounted Infantry. After a long and [illegible] place we left [illegible] on the morning of the 6th I was ordered to clear

[illegible] the 23rd Battalion. Later Colonel Patton was ordered [illegible] three companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, under [illegible] Colonel Jackson Patton, and joined [illegible] Virginia [illegible] with five [illegible] hundred and thirteen in [illegible] 19th Virginia Battalion three [illegible] killed, wounded and [illegible]

Three companies of the 22nd under Captain Thompson one hundred and twenty-five strong lost nine killed, thirty wounded twelve missing. Battle ended at 4 p. m.

Report of Maj. Wm. Blessing, 23rd Virginia Battalion

"When the fighting became very severe I was ordered to march with six companies to the support of Captain Marshall, who, with one hundred and twenty-five dismounted cavalry, was being forced back on the left.

"We were then forced back to a fence at the Bloody Angle. We were then reinforced by three companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, and one dismounted company of the 14th Virginia Cavalry.

Report of Col. Thompson

Colonel Thompson, 19th Virginia Cavalry, says that he sent one hundred cavalry under command of Captain Marshal, the command consisting of the 19th and 20th Virginia Cavalry just then, Major Blessing commanding Dennings Battery, consisting of three hundred men, he having deployed his men on the right of the line formed by Captain Marshall.

Report of Col. W. Wiley 30th Virginia Cavalry

Says that about 2 p. m. we were attacked by the 2nd, 3rd and 5th West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

Report of Col. Milton J. Ferguson

[illegible] 16th Virginia Cavalry, says that he reported [illegible] on the 5th of November, who was then on the [illegible] at the [illegible] of Colonel Jackson at the eastern [illegible] Mountain, at 4 a. m. on the morning of the 6th. One [illegible] regiment was ordered to take position on the

old road of Locust Creek. The efficient men of six companies were dismounted, four companies placed on extreme left under command of Lieutenant Colonel Gibson and two companies in center. John D. Baxter, orderly sergeant of Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, was the first one to cross the rail fence at the bloody angle, and fell mortally wounded inside the enemy's lines.

Letters Bearing Upon the Battle

Brownsville, Fayette County,
Pennsylvania.
November 17, 1927

Dear Sir,

I saw your inquiry about Colonel Schoonmaker of Pittsburgh, in the *National Tribune* for the week of November 11. In reply I would inform you that he is dead. He died October 13th, eighty-six years of age. He died from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. I was with Colonel Schoonmaker in the Battle of Droop Mountain in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company E.

George W. Arson

Chapel, W. Va., July 12, 1927

Dear Sir and Comrade:

I do not feel that I have health or the strength to meet you at the Droop Mountain battlefield next week, much as I would like to. I hope you will be able to properly locate the field. If you could find some Confederate soldiers that were in the fight or native citizens who were acquainted might be helpful. As I remember the enemy were stationed in line of battle and we advanced on them. They soon left the patch as I remember during the [illegible] of the fight. I was near the head of the Company where we [illegible] Company A. Sergeant of Company A—I [illegible] of his name now—was killed near my side. When [illegible] and others were wounded near about the same time. When the [illegible] company and regiment that were also [illegible] to Lewisburg. I confess I [illegible] going on that [illegible] day of the fun. Please [illegible] rambling. Hope you succeed.

Very truly,

Henry Ryder

Dear Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Sir: [illegible]

[illegible] summer, the 28th or the last [illegible] regiment was were the same distance on the [illegible] and marched toward the enemy and soon found [illegible] formation was Companies A, F, I [illegible] C after what I am [illegible] sure, only [illegible] anything I can do [illegible] I shall [illegible]

Henry Bender

Note: [illegible] Bender was mistaken in [illegible] the time that the [illegible]

Progress, W. Va., April 20, 1927

Dear Mr. [illegible]

Your letter received the 19th [illegible]

The battle of Droop Mount [illegible] lasted about one hour as well [illegible]

I belonged to Company F, 9th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. My position battle ranks [illegible] General Thomas Jackson's troops were in front and I do not remember about the sixty [illegible] Ninety [illegible] prisoners were captured [illegible] do not know the number killed [illegible]

My health will not permit my attending a meeting of the [illegible] this [illegible]

Very truly yours,

T. G. Esom

Note: He was mistaken as to the length of the engagement.

Cottageville, W. Va., May 9, 1927

[illegible] by Aust[illegible] Brown. These [illegible] that locality. Before [illegible] Confederates we faced south. The [illegible] the men turn southward [illegible] the pike, 60 or 80 yards distance from [illegible] close of the battle. The Confederate who shot me was [illegible] a log. He shot me as I was [illegible] The other boys were wounded [illegible] the low gap and the place where the pike crosses the [illegible] The battle ceased sometime between twelve and one o'clock. The dead and wounded were carried away to Joe Bear's home, where they had erected a temporary hospital.

I am the only 19th West Virginia soldier left in Jackson County. Are W. F. and Silas Morrison still living?

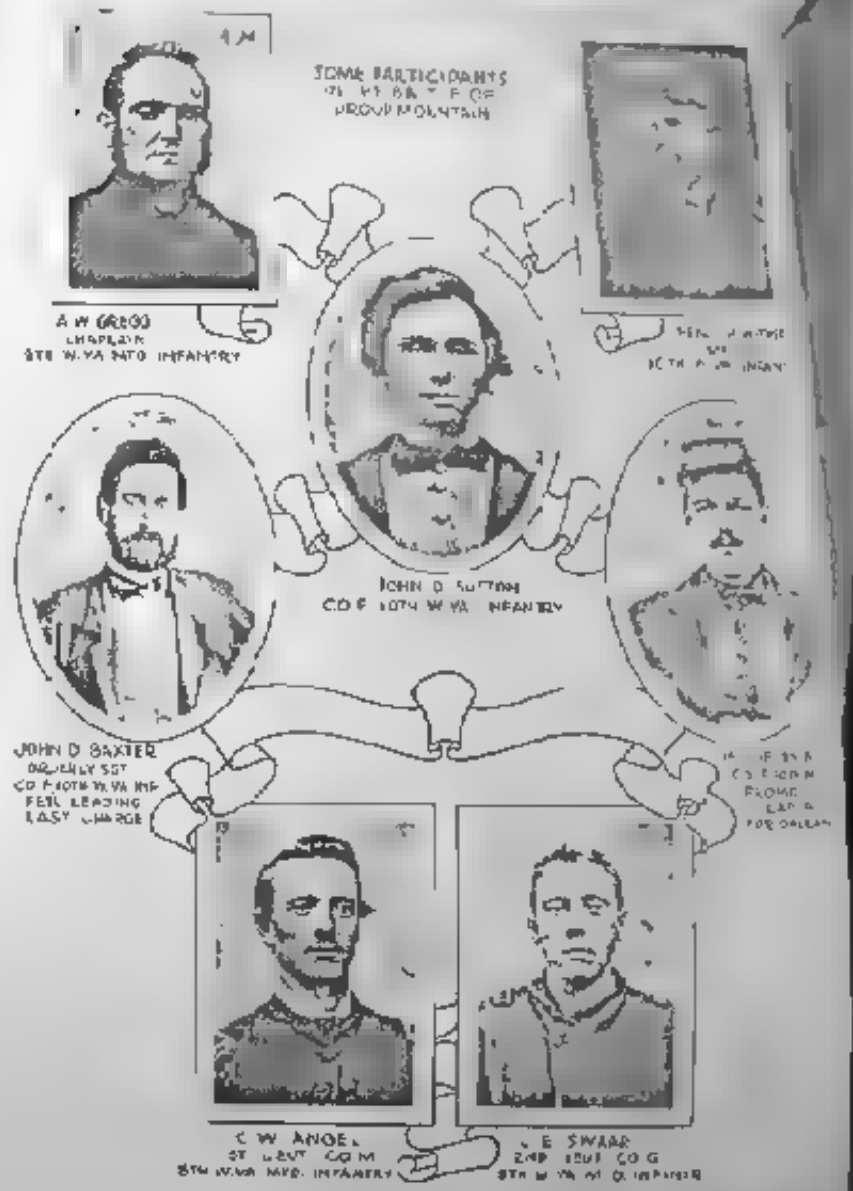
[illegible] Captain Bender was still alive, and [illegible] well and strong. I have always felt [illegible] Soldier Leaders. As regards [illegible] are scattering, some living [illegible] West Virginia. Some my oldest son lives [illegible] once more and talk over our old war days. Come over to Cottageville with Eugene Slaughter sometime. Drive over from Sutton. My faith is clear and strong in Christ and for a home in Heaven.

Write me soon again. Best regards to you and family.

Your old comrade,

JOHN A. BLAND.

[illegible] was mustered [illegible] of Oakes and was [illegible] the 19th West Virginia same up [illegible] Muster-in Roll.



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ing a Battery of Ist [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] years old, went to service when I [illegible] enlisted at Moorefield, Virgin[illegible] [illegible] in Company [illegible]

George W. Amison.

[illegible] July 14, 1927

[illegible] the *National Tribune* that you wished to get in com[illegible] some survivor of the Battle of Droop Mountain. [illegible] member of the 10th West Virginia Regiment Infantry and [illegible] the battle. We were on the right wing of our forces [illegible] as we located the enemy in thick timber we charged and [illegible] them without any casualties on our part, but with heavy loss [illegible] enemy. Until we came to an open space where the timber had been cut down. There we received a galling fire, and lost a number of men at from one volley. We then took shelter behind logs and [illegible] and that is where Sergeant Bird Curry lost his life. We [illegible] to the right and routed the Johnnies, and that ended the [illegible]

Yours truly,

L. S. Clothier,

Co. A, 10th West Virginia Infantry.

Gassaway, W. Va., April 27, 1927.

Mr. Dear Mr. Sutton:

I will try and answer you at the late date, as I was away at the [illegible] morning of the 6th of November as the day of the battle,

[illegible] Mt. [illegible]

[illegible] miles below, but [illegible] down [illegible] They moved down very early. The shooting began about 8 o'clock. Jackson moved his besieged back up on the crown [illegible] about 10 o'clock skirmishing [illegible] the eastern face of the [illegible] the Locust Creek Mill and also north to the Back Mountain. General Echols arrived with his force from the direction of Lewisburg, between 8 and 9 o'clock and joined Jackson near the same time with the 14th Virginia Cavalry. General Echols with most of his men occupied the southern part of the mountain, but Derricks Detachment was placed on the north of the left wing of W. L. Jackson and the 14th Cavalry was placed on the main top of the main mountain near the turnpike in rear of the artillery. General Jackson's artillery was placed north of the turnpike. His line of battle continued from the turnpike northward around to Hills Creek including the line of Derricks skirmishers, as stated commenced at about 1 o'clock. Fighting fierce and fiercer began in earnest and ended at or near 4 or 4:30 in the evening.

General Averell moved his men very near the top of Droop Mountain [illegible] passed but I was not. I told [illegible] late with the news. That is why I was there in the charge to aid Colonel Derricks to fall back. I lost my horse by it, and was captured to boot, but got away before they got off the mountain. I belonged to Company B, 26th Virginia Cavalry, W. L. Jackson's Brigade. I was a courier and then knew nearly all the southern lines of battle.

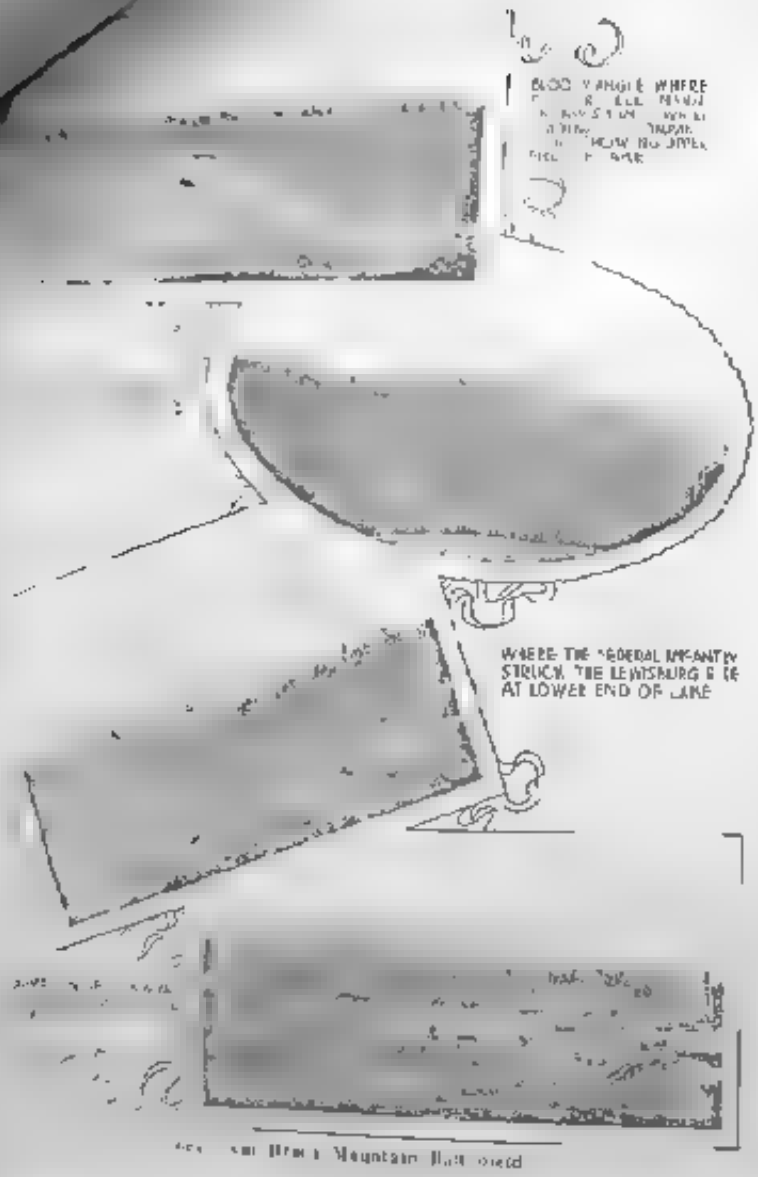
The regiments in front of the center, east of Droop Mountain, that I knew was there was the 14th Pennsylvania, the 5th and 16th Cavalry, the 10th West Virginia and 28th Ohio. Those two regiments done the heavy part of the fighting. All times that I come in contact with that day had skirmish lines. As to prisoners taught on either side, I don't remember. But there was forty captured when I was. I might be able to be present and attend a meeting of the Committee at some time this year. I can't just say.

You must be right on considering or estimating my present sentiment, as my eyes are very bad.

Yours respectfully,

Marion Sutton.

Notes: The bones of the horse have been discovered.



Green Mountain Battlefield

Incidents

Your committee has [illegible] the position of two different [illegible] the markers which we have [illegible] and the maps which we have prepared [illegible] to the public, and the descendants of the [illegible] through the battle, are point to the very spot where their fathers stood in the greatest battle ever fought on West Virginia soil.

Milton Butcher, who was Jackson's courier, carried the last order that his chief gave. The order was to Colonel Derrick, and read, "Fall back to pike, west of artillery." He delivered the dispatch but his horse was killed and he was captured, but made his escape.

Major Kester, who commanded the 45th Battalion, was in front of the 28th Ohio. He stopped their advance and they were giving back, whereupon Kester shouted to his men to stand firm for two minutes, saying, they were whipped, but before the two minutes were up the 10th West Virginia coming up as Colonel Moor says in his report, "just in the nick of time," turned the tide of battle, and the Major found it more convenient to run than stand.

About this time, the Confederate line was reinforced by four companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, and one company of the 14th Virginia Cavalry dismounted. They poured a deadly fire from behind a fine fence into the ranks of the 10th West Virginia Infantry and especially into Company F which happened to be in an exposed position, and many of its members were being shot down and many wounded and some of its members began to fall back. Their Captain was in prison and the First Lieutenant was on staff duty, and the company had but one commanding officer, Lieutenant Henry Benner. John D. Baxter, his orderly sergeant was in advance of the company. At this point our Chairman saw the condition of the company and went up to Baxter and requested him to get back and help line up the company. To this request Baxter never replied but rushed up and kicked two or three rails off of the fence and they both jumped over the fence and Baxter received a mortal wound. W. F. Morrison, W. M. Barnett and John A. Blagg we believe were the next to cross the fence, and while crossing Blagg was badly wounded and Barnett had a leg shot off. Morrison escaped unharmed. The man who shot Barnett, gave his [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] dead soldier and took [illegible] where they were brave [illegible] He felt a crooked [illegible] [illegible] for some [illegible] found his brother and [illegible] for a certainty the [illegible] [illegible] he said to Dr. W. P. Newton [illegible] he said that he took his brother as [illegible] peculiarly by which he knew the features [illegible]

[illegible] incidents has ever occurred [illegible] the annals of warfare [illegible] was observed going among [illegible] looking intently into the face of each one. Co[illegible] was looking for she said "I am looking for [illegible] She was the guest at the house of Colonel McNeill. She [illegible] married and was the wife of Captain George I. Dick[illegible] [illegible] George had gone through the battle [illegible] the worst of conflict when his wife was [illegible]

[illegible] incidents, the heart rending scenes, yet [illegible] there is one amusing incident. James Sisser was Robert Jackson's brigades quartermaster, and had charge of the [illegible] and ordnance supplies. He recently related that at the close of the battle when they were on the retreat and in great con[illegible] [illegible] Jackson and asked him what he would do with the wagon train, and Jackson said "Damned if I know." Sisser said he then ordered the [illegible] to bear wagons [illegible] [illegible] on that [illegible]

[illegible] road over the fields.

Major Henry J. Willers of the 10th West Virginia [illegible] was a brave and fearless fighter. At the battle of Cedar Creek, he was rallying his men and getting hot, he threw off his coat and having on a gray shirt go mixed up with some prisoners that were being taken to the rear, and was arrested for an enemy and taken some distance to the rear before his identity was known. He fought with great bravery at Droop Mountain.

Dr. T. M. Harris of Harrisville, W. Va., was a physician of note, and when the Civil War came on he recruited the 10th West Virginia Infantry Regiment and became its Colonel. He served with distinction through the war. He commanded a division in the campaign from Richmond to Appomattox. Our Chairman Mr. Sutton, saw him win his star under the immediate eye of Gen. Grant, at Fort Gregg, in the final assault on the Confederate defense at Petersburg, Virginia.

Hamilton Griggs, a member of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, is authority for a story illustrating the coolness of Colonel Harris in battle and under heavy fire. While Colonel Harris was leading his regiment into position for the final charge at Droop Mountain he passed to a section so rough that he dismounted and was leading his horse. A bullet from the Confederate lines passed through the long, red beard then worn by the Colonel cutting out a wisp. He stopped out the severed whiskers and as he dropped them to the ground, turned to Adjutant John Warnicke and said "I'd like to take my horse back to the rear. I'm afraid he'll get shot." Then he continued to lead the charge on foot.

Gen. Fitz Sutton sent the following list of killed and wounded of the 10th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry:

Name	Rank	Co	Remarks
James Pickens	Private	A	Gunshot wound through left leg
Samuel Swecker	Private	A	Gunshot wound through left leg
George Walton	Private	A	Gunshot wound in knee joint, right side
[illegible] Young	Private	C	Gunshot wound in left hip, ball retained
Isaac Burkhammer	Private	C	Gunshot wound through left forearm
George Osborn	Corporal	C	Gunshot wound through right arm
Frank H. Fisher	Private	D	Gunshot wound right thigh, middle third
John Green	Private		Gunshot wound through left shoulder

[illegible]

[illegible] Gunshot wound in abdomen, flesh wound
D Gunshot wound in left thigh
H Gunshot wound in right side, perforating
[illegible] through, lower third, [illegible] wound

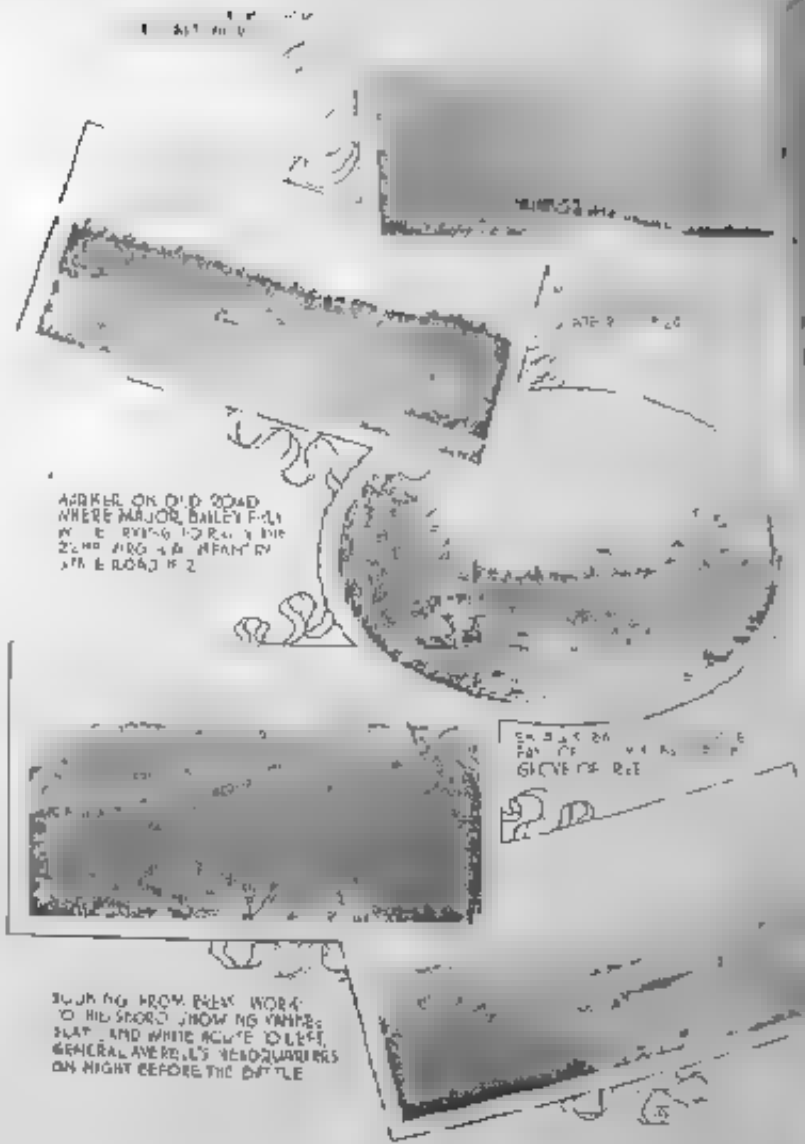
KILLED

A [illegible]
A [illegible] mortally
[illegible] [illegible]
Σ Gunshot [illegible]
[illegible] in lower [illegible]
T Gunshot mortally
H Gunshot mortally
H Gunshot mortally

[illegible] killed and twenty-one wounded [illegible] 28th Ohio, their orderly sergeant Company F killed.

Since attention has been called to the Droop Mountain Battlefield great interest has been shown all over the State, and being situated as it is on one of the paved highways of the State, no greater attraction can be shown than the great scenic views of the mountains and rivers and the rich valley, lying at its base together with the battlefield, will make Droop Mountain one of the nation's leading attractions, and will advertise West Virginia, as nothing else could do.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that the effort that is being put forth for the development and beautifying of the battlefield has met the hearty response of every old soldier, living of either army, and has the universal approval of the citizens of the State,



Scenes from Droop Mountain Battlefield

[illegible] Historical Society at a recent meeting passed the following resolution:

[illegible] West Virginia Historical Society can [illegible] Battle Field Commission for [illegible] which the [illegible]

[illegible] should be appropriated to carry on the work, that the Commission [illegible]

[illegible] Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby extended [illegible] Governor Gore for the aid he has given the Battle Field Commission [illegible] work and

Resolved, further, That the memory of the brave men of both armies, who fought the memorable battle of Droop Mountain, should be perpetuated for all time by monuments and parks and the same history, and that the State should no longer neglect this historic battlefield in beautifying a spot drenched with the blood of her own sons, around which cluster so many sacred memories of the [illegible]

Your Commission further reports that the land optioned is not complete nor can it be made so, without acquiring the fifteen acres reserved. This your commission would recommend should be done, at a reasonable price to be agreed upon by the parties in interest.

We wish to call special attention to the topography of the mountain. There is a straight ridge running north and south, through the greater part of the land optioned. This ridge is smooth and rises to the north and would make a fine field for aeroplanes to operate.

Another matter of special interest is an ancient lake that was discovered by the Chairman of your Commission. Its outline is plainly marked and shows it to have been a magnificent lake of water, but the countless ages have encroached upon its shores, until it is covered over with elder brush, moss and vines. Its waters flow out from the end of the lake, and we [illegible] this would, in all [illegible] be a feasible to impound the waters to a depth of several [illegible] drainage area of the lake would be about one mile [illegible] we believe that the magnitude of the lake covering [illegible] would support millions of mountain trout.

[illegible] Commission would recommend that the land optioned [illegible] be acquired, obtained and the title to the fifteen

acres reserved should also be obtained and that an [illegible] $35,000.00 may be made for the payment of the lands and to carry on the work of improvement as rapidly as possible, and we would also [illegible] that the marketable timber on the lands be sold and that the ridge hereinbefore referred to, should be made accessible for flying machines, and also that the water of the lake should be impounded, and that suitable driveways and other attractive features be prepared as early as possible and that ultimately a great park may be established and maintained that would be equal at least to those in other states.

Your Commission would further recommend that your Excellency call the attention of the Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio to the very valuable service rendered by the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Schoonmaker, and the 28th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Moor, as these states might [illegible] to perpetuate the memory of those brave men by a suitable [illegible] ment or monuments placed on the battle lines where they fought.

Your Commission here expresses the belief that by the [illegible] ture of a reasonable sum of money on the Droop Mountain field that it would become such an attractive resort and of a [illegible] to the State beyond estimation in dollars and cents, and the same would produce a patriotic sentiment that would forever [illegible] blended and clustered around the field that holds so many [illegible] memories.

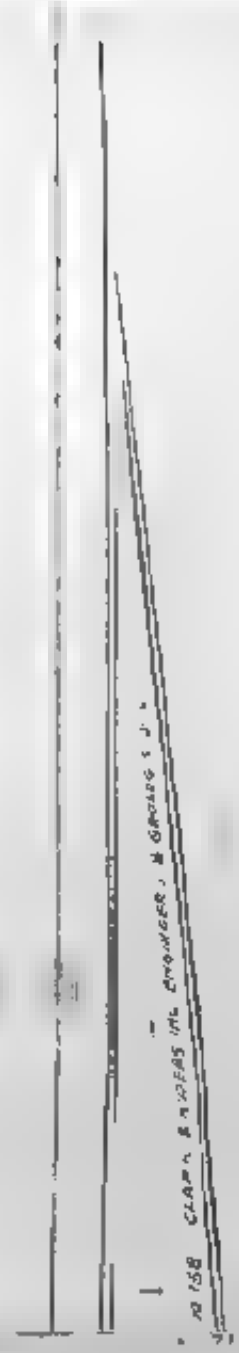
All of which is respectfully submitted.

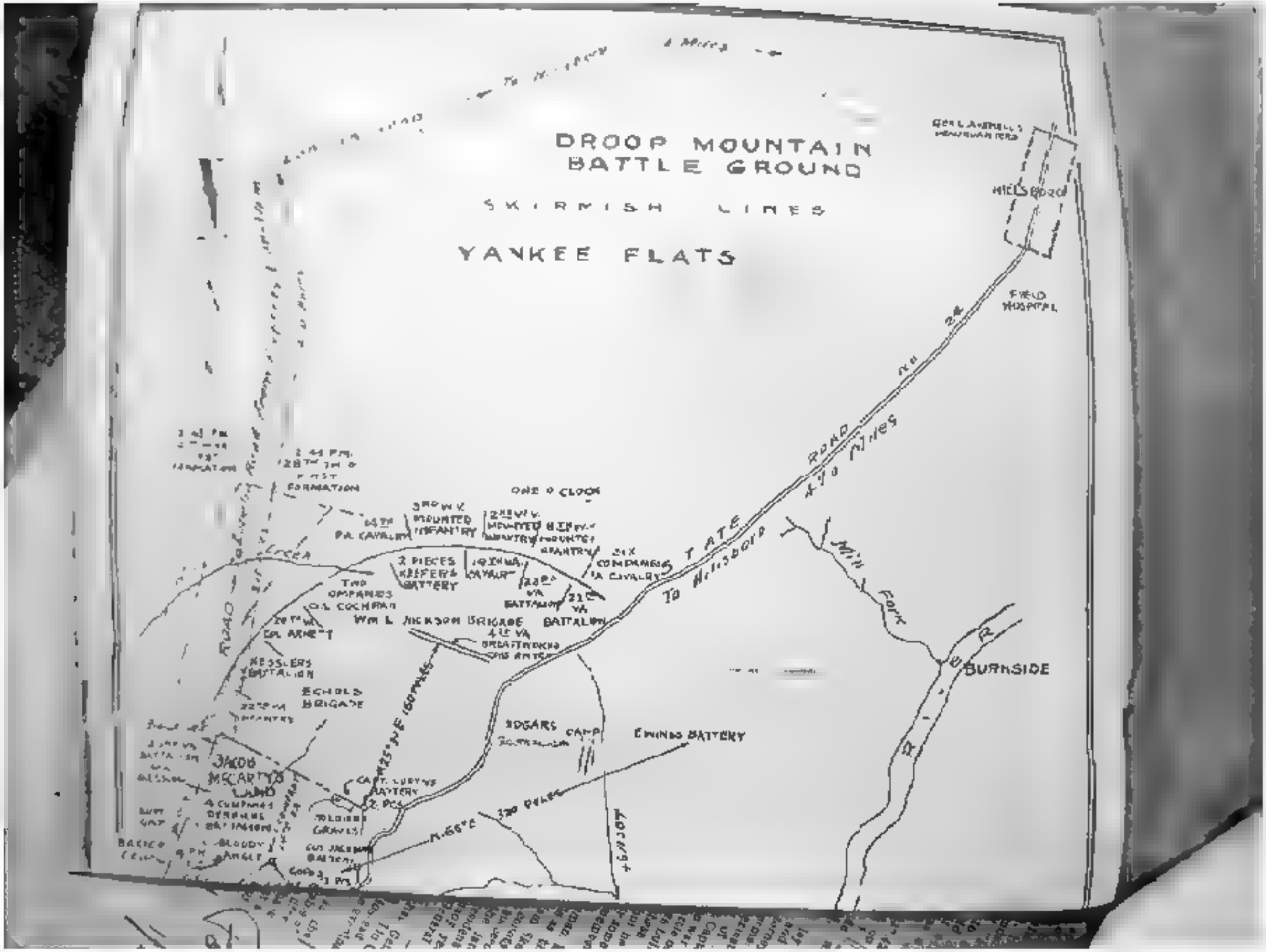
[illegible] NO. J. [illegible] PTON
E. F. [illegible] SPRIGG
R. P. [illegible] OOD.
H. M. [illegible] HARRISON
A. [illegible] HEDRICK

[illegible]

[illegible]

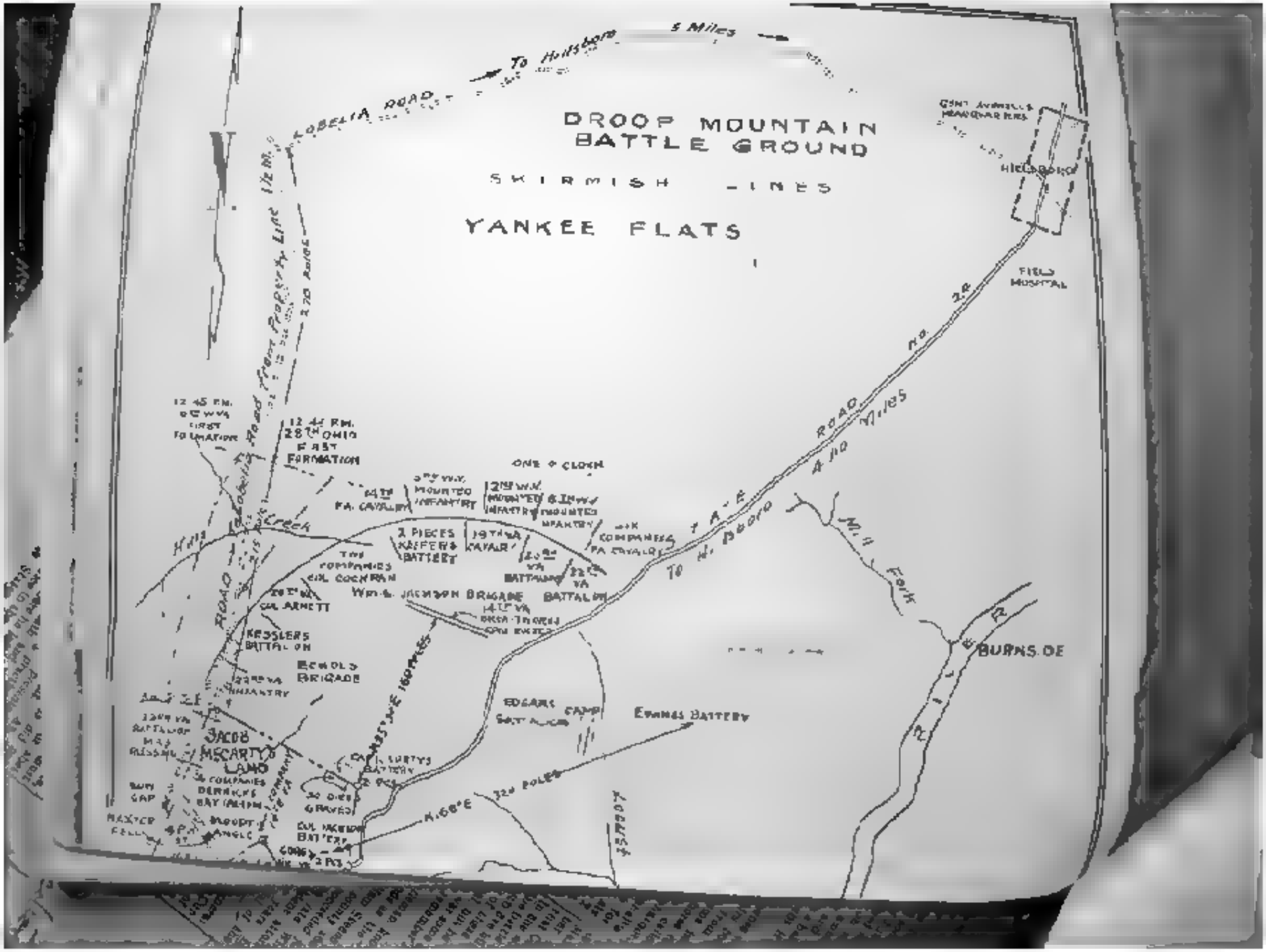
[illegible] of June 1863 [illegible] and West [illegible] the union, the [illegible] of [illegible] to sustain and defend the state at [illegible] The southern [illegible] determined of the state, and to prevent the [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] most profound [illegible] had to be [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] of separation. The best blood of Virginia [illegible] Virginia men who had met on many bloody battlefields [illegible] the great Battle of Droop Mountain, soldiers [illegible] [illegible] not soldiers of fortune, not soldiers for spo[illegible] [illegible] was a living principle a principle [illegible] [illegible] to their youth by their fathers. At a distance, it would [illegible] [illegible] that the forces were to be assembled [illegible] General Averell with a very formid[illegible] [illegible] left Beverly on November 1st, to fight the enemy and give battle wherever he might be found. General William Jackson [illegible] marching a brigade and several other units, battalions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Averell Below on the morning of the 6th [illegible] brigade of fighting men. General Averell encountered the Confederates in force near Mill Point on the morning of [illegible] and drove them to the foot of Droop Mountain, and [illegible]




DROOP MOUNTAIN
BATTLE GROUND
SKIRMISH LINES
YANKEE FLATS
HILLSBORO
FIELD HOSPITAL
ROAD
TATE
TO HILLSBORO
MILL FORK
BURNSIDE
ONE O CLOCK
3RD W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
2ND W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
8TH W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
64TH PA. CAVALRY
2 PIECES KEEFER'S BATTERY
10TH MO. CAVALRY
SIX COMPANIES 1A CAVALRY
22ND VA BATTALION
21ST VA BATTALION
TWO COMPANIES O.S. COCHRAN
WM L. JACKSON BRIGADE
42ND VA DISMOUNTED
20TH VA CL. ARMETT
KESSLER'S BATTALION
ECHOLS BRIGADE
22ND VA INFANTRY
EDGARS CAMP
EWINS BATTERY
JACOB McCARTY'S LAND
CAPT. LURYS BATTERY 2 PCS
BLOODY ANGLE
BARNES CEMETERY
N.66°E
320 PACES
LOCKS

12 45 PM
10TH W VA
FIRST
FORMATION
12 45 P.M.
28TH OHIO
FIRST
FORMATION
ONE O'CLOCK
14TH
PA. CAVALRY
3RD W.V.
MOUNTED
INFANTRY
2ND W.V.
MOUNTED
INFANTRY
8TH W.V.
MOUNTED
INFANTRY
SIX
COMPANIES
PA CAVALRY
2 PIECES
KEEFER'S
BATTERY
19TH VA.
CAVALRY
23RD
VA.
BATTALION
22ND
VA.
BATTALION
TWO
COMPANIES
COL. COCHRAN
20TH VA.
COL. ARNETT
Wm. L. JACKSON BRIGADE
14TH VA.
BREASTWORKS
CONSTRUCTED
KESSLERS
BATTALION
ECHOLS
BRIGADE
22ND VA
INFANTRY
23RD VA
BATTALION
MAJ.
BLESSING
JACOB
McCARTY'S
LAND
4 COMPANIES
DERRICKS
BATTALION
14TH VA.
COMPANY
LOW
GAP
BAXTER
FELL
4 PM
10TH
W.V.
BLOODY
ANGLE
CAPT. LURTY'S
BATTERY
2 PCS
SOLDIERS
GRAVES
COL JACKSON
BATTERY
GOODS
2 PCS
N.25° W.E. 160 POLES
N.68°E
320 POLES
EDGARS
BATTALION
CAMP
EWINGS BATTERY
Locust
Hills
Creek
ROAD
Jacobella Road
TO HILLSBO
STATE

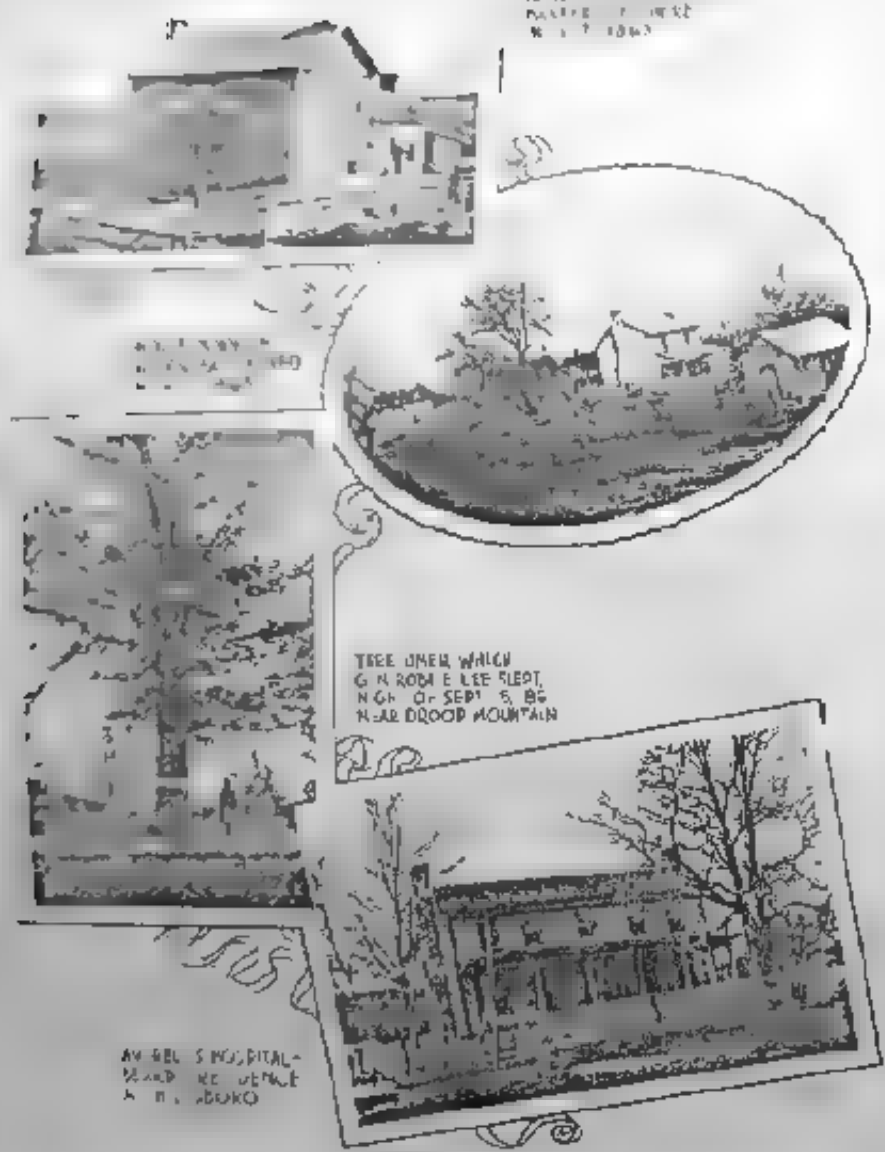
MAP OF
PA CAVALRY
MOUNTED INFANTRY
MOUNTED & DMY INFANTRY
MOUNTED INFANTRY
SIX COMPANIES PA CAVALRY
2 PIECES PEEFERS BATTERY
19TH VA CAVALRY
23RD VA BATTALION
22ND VA BATTALION
TWO COMPANIES COL CUCHMAN
WM L JACKSON BRIGADE
14TH VA BREASTWORKS CONSTRUCTED
COL ARNETT
KESSLERS BATTALION
ECHOLS BRIGADE
23RD VA INFANTRY
JACOB McCARTYS LAND
CAPT LURTYS BATTERY 2 PCS
SOLDIERS GRAVES
EDGARS BATTALION
CAMP
EWINGS BATTERY
320 POLES
N. 65° E
COL JACKSON BATTERY
GORES GROVE 2 PCS
BLOODY ANGLE
15 AC. RESERVED
Spring
725 ACRES
SPICE P.O.
CHAPMANS BATTERY
LOCUST
Creek
To Hillsboro
Mill Fork
SUNRISE SCHOOL
M. P. CHURCH HOUSE


DROOP MOUNTAIN
BATTLE GROUND
SKIRMISH LINES
YANKEE FLATS
To Hillsboro 5 Miles
LOBELIA ROAD
GEN'L AVERELL'S HEADQUARTERS
HICKORY
FIELD HOSPITAL
ROAD NO. 2
ROAD 4.10 Miles
To Hillsboro
MILL FORK
BURNSIDE
12 45 P.M. 9TH W.VA. FIRST FORMATION
12 45 P.M. 28TH OHIO FIRST FORMATION
ONE O'CLOCK
44TH PA. CAVALRY
9TH W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
12TH W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
6TH W.V. MOUNTED INFANTRY
2 PIECES KEFFER'S BATTERY
19TH VA. CAVALRY
WM. G. JACKSON BRIGADE
BATTALION
KESSLER'S BATTALION
ECHOLS BRIGADE
JACOB McCARTY'S LAND
EDGAR'S CAMP
EVANS BATTERY
32d POLES
N.68°E
ISRAEL RIVER

[illegible] for the right. On the morning of the [illegible] General A[illegible] threw out a strong skirmish line that cleared his front [illegible] of the Mountain. About 9 a. m. [illegible] W. Va. and 28th [illegible] left [illegible] one company of the 14th Pa. Cav. and two pieces of Swing's Battery were sent around on the road [illegible] Dry Creek, and struck the enemy in rear. Here is where the principal and heaviest part of the battle was fought, and in passing over a small part of [illegible] not comprising more than one [illegible] were killed and forty-seven were wounded. Some of those wounded died later, so if in this battlefield covering nearly two thousand acres of land and fought on by seven thousand determined soldiers, what would the casualty list have been if the land had been cleared. According to numbers, it might have been a second Lookout Mountain, a Fredericksburg, or a battle of great slaughter. Providence was kind, while the Mountain State was baptized in blood. Averell then formed the 2nd, 3rd and 5th W. Va. Mounted Infantry, with a portion of the 14th Pa. Cavalry in line of battle, who succeeded in driving the Confederate forces composed of the 22nd Va. Inft. and 19th Va. Cav. and other units on the mountain, near the summit. While further on the left of the Confederate line we find a portion of Colonel Averell's regiment, 20th Va., Colonel [illegible] commanding, Kesser's Battalion, 23rd Va., Major Blessing; four companies Derrick's battalion, a portion of the 22nd Va. Inft. Some of these units have been twice named because, as the fighting became more severe on the Confederate left, they weakened their right by sending reinforcements to strengthen their left. I give it as my opinion knowing the spirit of the men who fought that battle, that if the army had not been protected by a dense forest that fifty per cent of the men engaged would have been slaughtered.

The forces engaged in the battle were composed of twelve Confederate units, regiments, battalions and independent companies.

While the Union forces were composed of nine units, regiments and battalions, there was not a slight difference in the numbers composing the two armies, the 19th West Virginia Infantry and the 23rd Ohio Inf. comprised the flanking party and [illegible] people fighting was officially reported as 1175 soldiers while the 22nd Virginia Infantry, Confederate, was reported officially at 400 soldiers strong and the 23rd Virginia Battalion 350 strong. Captain Marshall with 125 dismounted cavalry, Captain Derring's battalion 300, and Major Kesser's battalion and other units composed a very



Scenes from Troop Mountain Battlefield

elegant light cavalry force. These units were [illegible] federals left and fought the 10th and 20th [illegible]

When [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] officers of [illegible] turned the tide of [illegible] such a slight margin for their escape which caused much [illegible]

All that saved the Confederates from being cut off was [illegible] that protected their left flank. If Generals Jackson and Bohlen had fortified the back road over which the flanking units marched and protected their lines by falling [illegible] works on the mountain side, which they had abundant time [illegible] their position would have been impregnable. The mere [illegible] of a mountain is of but slight advantage to those defending it, [illegible] are not protected by breast works. When the 10th West [illegible] Infantry succeeded in gaining a position on the left of the [illegible] reference line, the Confederate commander seeing their peril and danger of being cut off ordered a retreat. The roads being [illegible] by cavalry, artillery and wagon trains [illegible] The Union victory was not the result of a lack of [illegible] Confederate [illegible] nor to the gallantry of [illegible] but a lack on the part of their commanders to control the situation and take advantage of their position.

Now we come to another phase of the history of Troop [illegible] We reason from analogy and from prehistoric evidence, [illegible] Mountain has been a battlefield of some [illegible] early Indian tribes of America. We read from journals of Capt. Wm. Trent, who says that the Shawnees were the most [illegible] of all the people inhabiting the region east of the Mississippi [illegible] 1652 they fell under the rule of the Six Nations [illegible] They existed in various [illegible] The Shawnees were a power of nation. It is said they were the [illegible] that ever waged a successful war with the Six Nations. The Delaware Nation consisted of five tribal organizations. They were driven by the Six Nations from the Delaware River to the Susquehanna, then to the Monongahela. Heckewelder says the [illegible] Indians were said to have been engaged in war when the valley of Virginia was first [illegible] Several more battles were fought between those tribes on the Potomac. Other battles occurred at Sodom [illegible] near Franklin, Pendleton County, according to

[illegible] between the [illegible] Pasture [illegible] Allegheny to Bath county. We see the [illegible] side of Droop Mountain Indian castles destroyed, and there is every reason to believe that possibly many battles were fought on the Droop. It was not only a fortress, but a supply of war [illegible]

[illegible] with the thought that in the ages long gone by [illegible] some of the western or southern tribes of North America had [illegible] strong defensive outposts on the Droop Mountain [illegible] are unmistakable evidences of it in the rich valley at the [illegible] mountain where in the rich level land stupendous [illegible] and where their warriors could be assembled to a natural [illegible] position in the plains at the foot of the Droop Mountain [illegible] extensions, where thousands of tons of rough flints have been [illegible]

And on the top of the mountain in a field by the edge of the lake the ground is covered with spears and arrowheads, a field where the natives have gathered thousands of the Indian handiwork and the chips and spalls to this day cover the ground.

This must have been a great military camping ground for the warriors of the forest by the side of a lake where the waters low [illegible] countless millions of trout from which their warriors feasted and from the valleys and rivers. And with hunting ground. Supplies were abundant to feed the warriors, whose duty it was to protect the rich hunting grounds. And this the metropolis of the assembled tribes it is known that in the ages of the past different tribes, [illegible] warlike fought with desperation and relentless fury [illegible] possession of a coveted territory. For time unknown the [illegible] of the north and those of the south were at [illegible]

[illegible] Mountain was doubtless one of the strongest strategic [illegible] of the spurs of the Allegheny mountains. Droop Mountain points with unmistakable evidence to the metropolis of some powerful and warlike nation and we doubt not that the very ground [illegible] soldiers of the states fought with such courage and [illegible] was [illegible] of the savage [illegible]

[illegible] distinct. Let us in the name [illegible] people, living in the pride of a great age, mark this historic battle-field, dedicated to the freedom of West Virginia, with [illegible] of granite embellished in art that will forever commemorate the imperishable memory and heroism of the sons of our beloved State.

Report of the Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission

The Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission respectfully submits the following report. That on the 25th day of January 1927, House Joint Resolution No. 8, was adopted, which is as follows:

"Providing for the appointment of a commission for the battlefield on Droop Mountain."

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia:

WHEREAS, One of the hard fought battles of the Civil War occurred [illegible] battle in which West [illegible] and,

WHEREAS, The intervening years have obliterated many of the marks of that battle, yet there are still living old soldiers and citizens who can mark out the various positions of the different regiments, battalions and companies that were engaged in the battle, and,

WHEREAS, Droop Mountain is a very high elevation overlooking the valley of the Greenbrier River, the little levels of Pocahontas County and the far off peaks of the Alleghany Mountains, making it one of the most beautiful scenic spots in West Virginia; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to appoint a committee of five, three from the House and two from the Senate, whose duty it will be to look over the battlefield, temporarily mark the battle lines and secure all necessary information from the old soldiers and citizens yet living in the community, that everything authentic may be preserved for future generations. The committee shall ascertain the owners of the land upon which the battle was fought and take a conditional option on some part of such land, of not less than fifty acres, at a price that seems reasonable to the committee.

The members of the committee shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in carrying out this resolution.

Pursuant to the Joint Resolution aforesaid and in compliance therewith, your Excellency on the 21st day of April, 1927, appointed a commission as follows,

From the House of Delegates:

John D. Sutton of Sutton, West Virginia

N. F. Kendall of Grafton, West Virginia

M. M. Harrison of Confidence, West Virginia

From the Senate:

[illegible] of Thomas, West Virginia

[illegible] of Elkins, West Virginia

[illegible] on the 28th day of April 1927 in the [illegible] organized by the election of John D. Sutton [illegible] as Secretary

The Commission at its meeting authorized the Chairman to employ a competent engineer to aid and assist in the preparation of the map of the battlefield showing the most important points in this, one of the fiercest and most decisive battles waged on West Virginia soil during the Civil War. The Commission then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Your Commission pursuant to the call of the Chairman on the 18th day of July 1927, met at Marlinton and on the 19th visited the scene of the battlefield on Droop Mountain, accompanied by quite a number of prominent and interested citizens from Marlinton and Hillsboro—many of whom were thoroughly acquainted with the battlefield and furnished much valuable information to the Commission.

On July 20th, 1927, the Commission met in session at the residence of Mrs. Rebecca B. McCarty, which is located on the farm where the great and destructive battle was fought. All of the members of the Commission were present.

The Commission inspected the battlefield and made a fairly complete survey of the same. It comprises more than two thousand acres of territory.

Your Commission further reports that they stood on the summit of Droop Mountain on a calm, quiet summer day, when the whole surrounding country seemed at peace and there was nothing to [illegible] that sixty [illegible] years prior to that time those who wore the blue and those clad in the gray were engaged on that hill in one great [illegible] struggle for the mastery of West Virginia then in its [illegible]. Each army fought for what it believed to be right and [illegible] of the [illegible] who were actors in this bloody drama were West Virginians. But the North and South ended their bitter [illegible] the Republic was preserved, and the animosity engendered [illegible] passed away and universal peace reigns throughout the Republic.

The scene spread out before us was one of indescribable beauty and enchantment. Towering mountains, the smiling and fertile [illegible] the Greenbrier River flowing gently [illegible] the base of the [illegible] mountain. Nowhere in all of our travels [illegible] for a great [illegible]

[illegible] Commission decided that a part of [illegible] "A Battlefield State Park" [illegible] the grounds embracing the McCarty farm con-

[illegible] Mountain Battlefield Commission

[illegible] hundred and forty-five acres, lying the [illegible] was most bitterly waged and such option was [illegible] subject, however to a reservation of fifteen acres around the residence and also the graveyard of one-half acre.

This option is filed herewith and made part of this report and the Secretary was directed to send a copy of the option to your Excellency. The matter of making a survey and of locating and [illegible] such portions of interest was left to the Chairman.

Your Commission further reports that the Chairman caused to be [illegible] a map of the Sand Lick Levels showing the location of the [illegible] and position of the different units engaged therein, as well as much other valuable information which plat is filed herewith and made part of this report.

The Commission then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman. A call was made by him for a meeting to be held at Weston, West Virginia, on the 28th day of December, 1927, at which meeting all the members were present, except Delegate Harrison. At this meeting the scope of the report of the Commission was discussed upon and the preparation of the report was delegated to Senator Kidd, with the aid of the Chairman and Secretary. It was the expressed intention to make the report very complete, and that it should contain the photographs of your Excellency and of the Commission, and further contain the cuts and a brief biographical sketch of the leading officers engaged in that noted [illegible] battle, as well as photographic views of the field and of Sand Lick Levels Valley. That it also contain a picture of the old [illegible] now standing, and further a recommendation for a lake and [illegible], and that it also contain letters and interviews obtained from soldiers engaged in the battle and other interesting incidents connected therewith.

Your Commission further reports that all of the matters set forth herewith or printed in this report and asked to be [illegible]

[illegible] reports that Droop Mountain is a high elevation [illegible] level, [illegible] contains several high [illegible] and is a limestone sandstone [illegible] cleared. The woodland contains some [illegible]

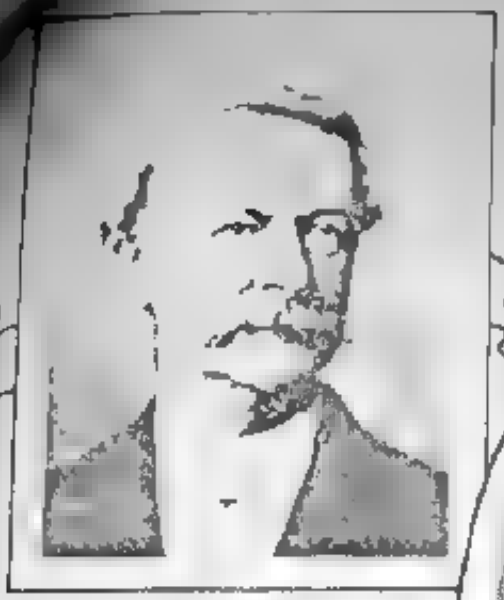
[illegible] mountain is beautiful, stretching north-[illegible] known as the Little Levels of Pocahontas County, [illegible] the Allegheny Mountains and of Greenbrier

brier River as it cuts its way through the myriad hills and spurs of the Alleghenies.

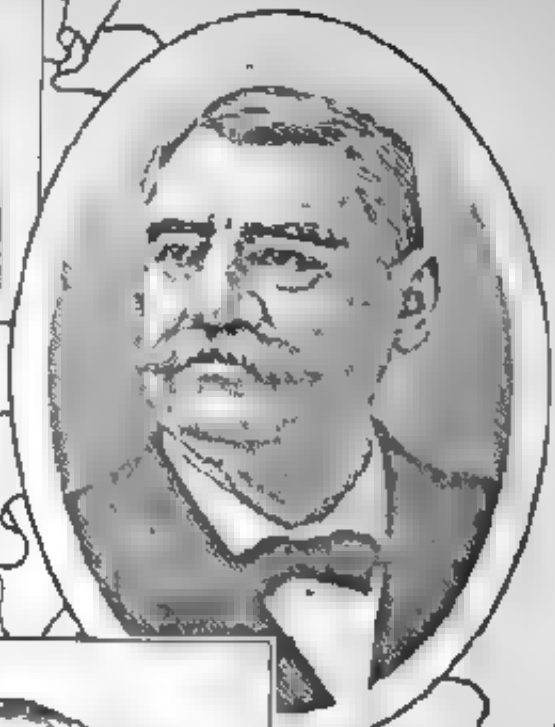
Prior to this battle there were no considerable Confederate forces anywhere in West Virginia except in the Greenbrier Valley, which was held by the Confederates from its head to its foot, a distance of about one hundred seventy miles, and which protected Virginia from attacks from the west. For the purpose of dislodging these Confederate forces, General Averell was directed to march from Beverly, West Virginia, to Lewisburg and that it was while on this march he met the enemy at Droop Mountain. The battle was there fought on the 6th day of November, 1863, between the forces commanded by General Averell, and the Confederate forces by General John Echols and Colonel William T. Jackson.

Your Commission further reports that this was the only battle where the forces were composed largely of West Virginia soldiers, and fought on West Virginia soil.

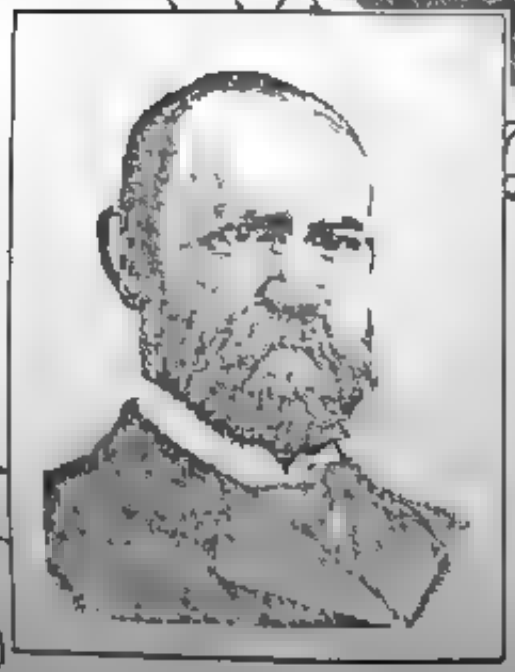
Droop Mountain is fourteen miles south of Marlinton, seven from Millpoint and four and one-tenth miles from Hillsboro and is also ten miles from Renick station, sixteen miles from Frankfort and twenty four miles from Lewisburg. Your Commission further reports that Hills Creek, rising at the base of some high mountains west of Droop Mountain, sinks and passes under Droop Mountain near the middle of the battlefield, then emerges at the eastern edge where it is called Locust Creek. It flows about two miles to the Greenbrier River.



BRIG. GEN.
WM. L. JACKSON



BRIG. GEN
JOHN ECHOLS



COL. W. P THOMPSON

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS

Reports Made by Participants

Your Commission acts out herein a partial report made of said battle by the leading officers who participated therein

General Averell's Report:

On the first day of November, I left Beverly with my command, consisting of the 28th, 62nd Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. Moor; 10th West Virginia Infantry, Col. [illegible] M. Harris; 2nd West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. A. Scott; 3rd West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. F. W. Thomson; 8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry, Col. J. H. Oley; 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. J. N. Schoonmaker; Gibson's Battalion and Batteries B & G, First West Virginia Light Artillery, Capt. J. V. Keeper and C. T. Ewing.

On the morning of the 6th we approached the enemy's position. The infantry and one corps of cavalry was sent to the right to descend a range of hills, with orders to attack the enemy's left and rear. The attack of our infantry, 1,175 strong, was conducted skillfully by Col. Moor.

The 2nd, 3rd and 8th, dismounted, were moved in line directly to the right, and their right was joined to Moor's left. Colonel Moor says when he arrived in front of the enemy's position, at 1:45 p. m. he formed a line and ordered Col. Harris to move up in double quick, which arrived in the nick of time. "See first formation map."

Lieut. Col. Scott's Report

Lieut. Col. Alex. Scott, 2nd West Virginia Mounted Infantry, says: "At about 12 o'clock, having moved to the front, I was ordered to dismount my command and fight on foot, and was after [illegible] to take a position between the third and eighth. At this time [illegible] 2nd, 3rd and 8th West Virginia and 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry in line [illegible] Jackson's force. The 2nd and 8th West Virginia [illegible] immediately in front of the breastworks."

[illegible] with two hundred men, out of this number [illegible] killed, twenty-one wounded, two mortally, one of [illegible] seriously and two slightly.

Report of Colonel John Oley

[illegible] West Virginia Mounted Infantry. "After taking my [illegible] the 6th I was ordered to [illegible]

[illegible] 23rd Battalion. Later Colonel Patton was ordered to [illegible] companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry under Captain John K. Thompson. Colonel George S. Patton commanded Elliot's Brigade. The 22nd Virginia went into action with five hundred and fifty strong, losing one hundred and thirteen in killed, wounded and missing. The 23rd Virginia Battalion, three hundred and fifty strong, lost sixty-one in killed, wounded and missing.

Three companies of the 22nd under Captain Thompson, one hundred and twenty-five strong, lost nine killed, thirty wounded, twelve missing. Battle ended at 4 p. m.

Report of Maj. Wm. Blessing, 23rd Virginia Battalion

"When the fighting became very severe I was ordered to march with six companies to the support of Captain Marshall, who, with one hundred and twenty-five dismounted cavalry, was being forced back on the left.

"We were then forced back to a fence at the Bloody Angle. We were then reinforced by three companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, and one dismounted company of the 14th Virginia Cavalry.

Report of Col. Thompson

Colonel Thompson, 19th Virginia Cavalry, says that he sent one hundred cavalry under command of Captain Marshall, the command consisting of the 19th and 20th Virginia Cavalry just then, Major Blessing commanding Demmings Battery, consisting of three hundred men, having deployed his men on the right of the line formed by Captain Marshall.

Report of Col. W. Wiley, 20th Virginia Cavalry

"Soon after about 2 p. m. we were attacked by the 2nd, 3rd and 8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

Report of Col. Milton J. Ferguson

Colonel Ferguson, 16th Virginia Cavalry, says that he reported to General Echols on the 5th of November, who was then on the road and arrived at the camp of General Jackson at the eastern base of Peter's Mountain, at 8 a. m. on the morning of the 6th. One squadron of the 14th Regiment was ordered to take position on the

old road of Locust Creek. The efficient men of six companies were dismounted, four companies placed on extreme left under command of Lieutenant Colonel Gibson and two companies in center. John D. Baxter, orderly sergeant of Company I, 11th West Virginia Infantry, was the first one to cross the [illegible] in the bloody angle [illegible] enemy's lines.

Letters Bearing Upon the Battle

Brownsville, Fayette County,
Pennsylvania
November 16, 1927

Dear Sir

I saw your inquiry about Colonel Schoonmaker of Pittsburgh, in the *National Tribune* for the week of November 11. In reply I would inform you that he is dead. He died October 11th, eighty-six years of age. He died from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. I was with Colonel Schoonmaker in the Battle of Droop Mountain in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company E.

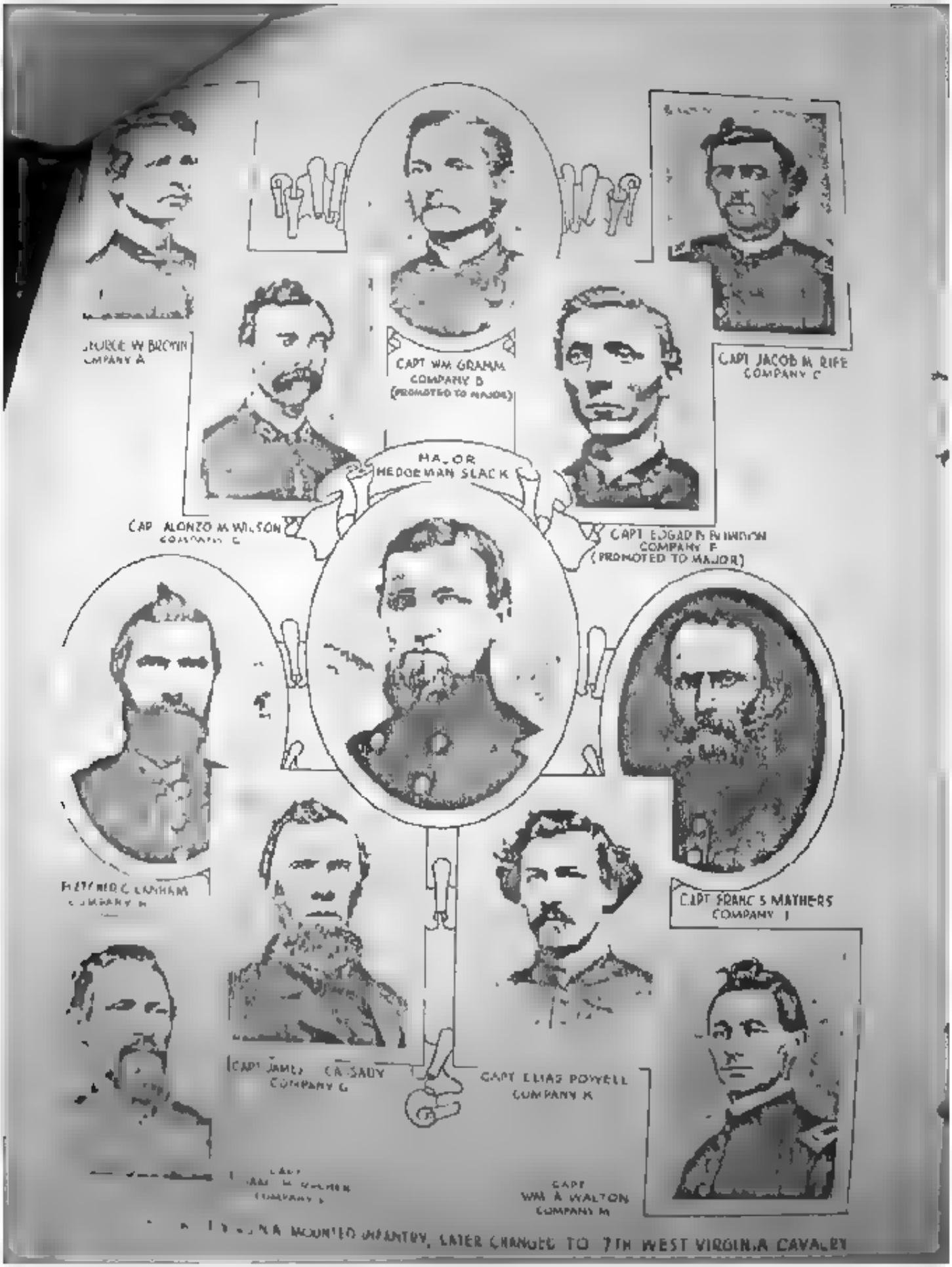
George W. Ahison

Chapel, W. Va., July 12, 1927

Dear Sir and Comrade

I do not feel that I have health or the strength to meet you at the Droop Mountain Battlefield next week, much as I would love to. I hope you will be able to properly locate the field. If you could find some Confederate soldiers that were in the fight or native citizens who were acquainted might be helpful. As I remember the enemy were stationed in line of battle and we advanced on them [illegible] the [illegible], as I remember, during the hottest part of the fight I was near the head of the Company where we [illegible] A Sergeant of Company A. I can't think of his name now. He was killed near my side. Wheeler Matt Rollyson and others were wounded near about the same time. When the enemy left the [illegible] I remember that we were allowed a few days at Frankford [illegible] Regiment. But I was more concerned in what was [illegible] laying on the battlefield. Please excuse the scribbling. Hope you succeed.

Lieutenant Colonel


GEORGE W BROWN
COMPANY A
CAPT WM GRAHAM
COMPANY B
(PROMOTED TO MAJOR)
CAPT JACOB M RIFE
COMPANY C
MAJOR
HEDGEMAN SLACK
CAPT ALONZO M WILSON
COMPANY C
CAPT EDGAR N ENDICOTT
COMPANY F
(PROMOTED TO MAJOR)
FITZNER C LANHAM
COMPANY H
CAPT FRANCIS MATHERS
COMPANY I
CAPT JAMES CASADY
COMPANY G
CAPT ELIAS POWELL
COMPANY K
CAPT
WM A WALTON
COMPANY M
MOUNTED INFANTRY, LATER CHANGED TO 7TH WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY

Coffeeville, Kansas, March 5, 1927.

Dear Sir and Comrade:

Your letter just to hand having been forwarded to me from Chapel. My recollection of the Droop Mountain Battle is indistinct. I think both regiments marched up the same road until near the summit, the 28th in the lead, near the top filed to the left until both regiments were the same distance on the right, when we faced and marched toward the enemy and soon formed their line of battle. Our formation was companies A, B, D, and C, after which I am not sure, only Company B was the extreme left. I do not remember any troops on our right. I am only guessing from my recollection, the engagement began not later than 10 a. m. and ended by noon, or before. I do not remember that there was a skirmish line. I always thought our company struck the most formidable point in the enemy's line. I would love to go over the field but do not now feel that I will be able. Anything I can do will be cheerfully done. With best wishes,

Henry Bender.

Note: Captain Bender was mistaken as to the time that the battle ended.

Progress, W. Va., April 20, 1927.

Dear Mr. Sutton:

Your letter received the 19th inst.

The battle of Droop Mountain began about 10 o'clock a. m. and lasted about one hour, as well as I remember.

I belonged to Company E, 16th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. My position battle ranks. General William Jackson's troops were in front, and I do not remember about the skirmish line. Ninety two prisoners were captured, and do not know the number killed.

My health will not permit my attending a meeting of the Veterans.

Very truly yours,

I. G. Engel.

Note: He was mistaken as to the length of the engagement.

Collingwood, W. Va., May 9, 1927.

My Dear Old Friend:

ear from you. I would have answered sooner but my health is very poor and I have been ill for several weeks. Now, as I am feeling better, I will try and write a few lines, giving you the information desired.

We camped, as you will remember, in front of Joe Beard's at the foot of Droop Mountain. The next morning at dawn we broke camp and started across the fields toward a low gap in the mountain in hope of gaining the pike beyond the Confederates on the west side of the mountain. We were led by Austin Brown, Ike Brown and Mose Stilley, former residents of that locality. Before reaching the low gap on top of the mountain we ran into the Confederates in the woods. The battle now begins, it being about ten o'clock. The 10th West Virginia was in front, followed by the 28th Ohio. When we struck the Confederates we faced south. The battle raged along the top of the mountain southward.

I was wounded near the pike, 60 or 80 yards distance from it, at the close of the battle. The Confederate who shot me was already wounded and was resting on a log. He shot me as I was on my way to try and disarm him. The other boys were wounded between the low gap and the place where the pike crosses the mountain. The battle ceased sometime between twelve and one o'clock. The dead and wounded were carried away to Joe Beard's home, where they had erected a temporary hospital.

I am the only 10th West Virginia soldier left in Jackson County. Are W. F. and Silas Morrison still living?

I was glad to hear that Captain Bender was still alive, and pleased to know that you are well and strong. I have always felt indebted to you for saving my life on Bolivar Heights. As regards my family, we are all well; my children are scattered, some being in Ohio and some in West Virginia, while my eldest son lives in Florida. I would like to see you once more and talk over our old war days. Come over to Coltageville with Eugene Slaughter sometime. Drive over from Sutton. My faith is clear and strong in Christ and for a home in Heaven.

Write me soon again. Best regards to you and family.

Your old comrade,

SOME PARTICIPANTS IN THE BATTLE OF DROOP MOUNTAIN

A. W. GREGG
CHAPLAIN
8TH W. VA. MTD. INFANTRY

HENRY H. WITHER
MAJOR
10TH W. VA. INFANTRY

JOHN D. SUTTON
CO. F, 10TH W. VA. INFANTRY

JOHN D. BAXTER
ORDERLY SGT.
CO. F, 10TH W. VA. HE
FELL LEADING
LAST CHARGE

LIEUT. HENRY BEH
CO. F, 10TH W. VA.
PROMOTED
CAPTAIN
FOR GALLANT

Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE

I see by the *National Tribune* where you inquire for information of any old comrade who was in the Battle of Droop Mountain I was in that battle

I belonged to the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry The 14th Pennsylvania and the 2nd Virginia, 28th Ohio Ewing's Battery of 1st Virginia Artillery the 10th Virginia were sent around to the right to come in the rear of the fort. The brigade was dismounted at the foot of the mountain and we had orders to lay down and wait for orders.

I belonged to Company E, 14th Pennsylvania, and was wounded in my right arm, August 7, 1864, from which there is four inches of the bone removed. I am 81 years old, went to service when I was 16 years old Was wounded at Moorefield, Virginia, also at Mt Jackson, Virginia, in my finger

GEORGE W ARISON

Soldiers Home Hospital, July 14, 1927.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:

I see in the *National Tribune* that you wished to get in communication with some survivor of the Battle of Droop Mountain I was a member of the 10th West Virginia Regiment Infantry and took part in that battle We were on the right wing of our forces and soon as we located the enemy in the thick timber we charged and routed them without any casualties on our part, but with heavy loss to the enemy. Until we came to an open space where the timber had been cut down There we received a galling fire, and lost a number of our men from one volley. We then took shelter behind logs and timber and that is where Sergeant Bird Curry lost his life We then deployed to the right and routed the Johnnies, and that ended the battle

Yours truly,

L S CARRICK,
Co A, 10th West Virginia Infantry.

Gassaway, W. Va, April 27, 1927

MR DEAR MR SUTTON,

I was very sorry not to answer yet at this late date as I was away at the time I received your letter and now try to do so

I was one of the 6th of November, as the day of the battle

early in the morning the Federal army began to move on the South ern army in the direction of Lewisburg but was coming down from Marlinton. They moved down very early. The shooting began about 8 o'clock. Jackson moved his besieged rank up on the crown of the Droop area at about 11 o'clock, skirmishing began, very lively, beginning on the western face of the Droop, continuing around southward near the Locust Creek Mill and also north to the Black Mountain. General Echols arrived with his street in the direction of Lewisburg, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and Colonel Crenshaw near the same time with the 14th Virginia Cavalry. General Echols with most of his men occupied the southern part of the mountain but Derricks Battalion was placed on the north of the left wing of W. L. Jackson and the 14th Cavalry was placed on the main top of the main mountain near the turnpike in rear of the artillery. General Jackson's artillery was placed north of the turnpike. His line of battle continued from the turnpike northward around to Little Creek, in which line of Derricks sharpshooters, as stated commenced at about 1 o'clock. Fighting fierce and hereer began in earnest and ended at or near 1 or 1:30 in the evening.

General Averell moved his men very near the top of Droop, the men were surprised, but I was not. I told the General but I was too late with the news. That is why I was there in the charge to call Colonel Derrick to fall back. I lost my horse by it, and was captured to Loot but got away before they got off the mountain. I belonged to Company B, 26th Virginia Cavalry, W. L. Jackson's Brigade. I was a courier and then knew nearly all the southern lines of battle.

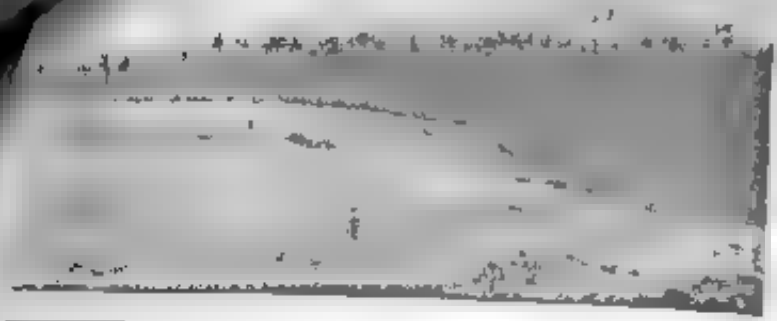
The regiments in front of the center, east of Droop Mountain, that I knew was there was the 14th Pennsylvania, the 8th and 14th Cavalry, the 10th West Virginia and 28th Ohio. Those were regiments doing the heavy part of the fighting. A lines that I come in contact with that day had skirmish lines. As to prisoners caught on the west I don't remember. But there was forty captured when I was. I might be able to be present and attend a meeting of the Committee at some time this year, can't just say.

You must be light on considering or criticising my pencil scribbling as my eyes are very bad.

Yours respectfully,

Milton Bucher

Note: The bones of the horse have been discovered.



BLOODY ANGLE WHERE BAXTER FELL INSIDE ENEMY'S LINES WHILE LEADING HIS COMPANY ALSO SHOWING UPPER END OF LAKE

...E OVER WHICH 10TH W VA 28TH OHIO CROSSED AND ...WARD LINE OF BATTLE AT 4.5 P M

WHERE THE FEDERAL INFANTRY STRUCK THE LEWISBURG PIKE AT LOWER END OF LAKE.

FORMATION OF 10TH W VA ...ATTACK ON RIDGE OFF LEFT ...P M

...ctures from Droop Mountain Battlefield

Incidents

Your Commission has tried to so mark the position of the different units and by actual survey and measurements, that the markers which we have planted and the maps which we have prepared, may be a sure guide to the public, and the descendants of the soldiers that fought the battle, and point to the very spot where their fathers stood in the greatest battle ever fought on West Virginia soil.

Milton Butcher, who was Jackson's courier, carried the last order that his chief gave. The order was to Colonel Derrick, and read, "Fall back to pike, west of artillery." He delivered the dispatch but his horse was killed and he was captured, but made his escape.

Major Kester, who commanded the 46th Battalion, was in front of the 28th Ohio. He stopped their advance and they were giving back, whereupon Kester shouted to his men to stand firm for two minutes, saying they were whipped, but before the two minutes were up the 10th West Virginia coming up as Colonel Moor says in his report, "just in the nick of time," turned the tide of battle, and the Major found it more convenient to run than stand.

About this time, the Confederate line was reinforced by four companies of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, and one company of the 14th Virginia Cavalry dismounted. They poured a deadly fire from behind a fail fence into the ranks of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, and especially into Company F, which happened to be in an exposed position, and many of its members were being shot down, and many wounded and some of its members began to fall back. Their Captain was in prison and the First Lieutenant was on staff duty, and the company had but one commanding officer, Lieutenant Henry Bender. John D. Baxter, the orderly sergeant was in advance of the company. At this point our Chairman saw the condition of the company and went up to Baxter and requested him to get back and help line up the company. To this request Baxter never replied, but rushed up and kicked two or three rails off of the fence and they both jumped over the fence and Baxter received a mortal wound. W. F. Morrison, W. M. Barnett and John A. Blagg we believe were the next to cross the fence, and while crossing Blagg was badly wounded and Barnett had a leg shot off. Morrison escaped unharmed. The man who shot Barnett [illegible]

for the cause he espoused. George H. Morrison, Silas Carr and M. D. Shaver were the next of Company F to cross the rail fence. This occurred near the close of the battle. No braver man than J. D. Baxter ever espoused a cause or went to war. A few moments after this Major Bailey of the 22nd Virginia was mortally wounded, while trying to rally his men to make another stand. He was an officer and soldier of courage and daring.

Two most pathetic scenes occurred at that battle: After the battle, a squad of soldiers was detailed to gather up the dead and wounded, and among the number thus detailed was Andrew J. Short of Company F, 10th West Virginia Infantry. They were working in the night, and Short discovered a dead soldier, and took hold of his body to remove him to the place where they were bringing the dead and wounded together. He felt a crooked finger on the dead soldier's hand, and the size and feel of the man convinced Short that it was his brother, John. He, therefore, called for some one to bring a light, saying that he had found his brother, and when he had the light he discovered for a certainty that the man was his brother. In relating the incident to Dr. W. P. Newlon, many years after the battle, he said that he took his brother by the hand and recognized some peculiarity by which he knew the lifeless body of his brother.

This is an incident so rare that nothing similar has ever, to our knowledge, been recorded in the annals of warfare.

After the battle, a young woman was observed going among the Confederates, looking intently into the face of each one. On being asked what she was looking for she said, "I am looking for George." She was the guest at the house of Colonel McNeill. She had recently married and was the wife of Captain George I. Davisson, of Lewis County. George had gone through the battle unharmed and was far from the scene of conflict when his wife was looking among the dead.

While every battle has its tragedies, its heart rending scenes, yet in most every battle there is some amusing incident. James Sisler was Colonel Jackson's brigadier quartermaster, and had charge of the trains and ordinance supplies. He recently related that at the close of the battle when they were on the retreat and in great confusion, he rode up to Colonel Jackson and asked him what he would do with the wagon train, and Jackson said "Damned if I know." Sisler said he then ordered the teamsters to turn their wagons, and retreat on the Lewisburg pike. He said in the confusion that the

team of General Echols' ordnance wagon, became frightened, and whirled around, breaking the tongue off the wagon. They then put some fence rails on the wagon to set it on fire, and he said for several years after the war people would come to gather up scattered lead over the fields.

Major Henry H. Withers, of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, was a brave and fearless fighter. At the battle of Cedar Creek, he was rallying his men and getting hot, he threw off his coat and having on a gray shirt got mixed up with some prisoners that were being taken to the rear, and was arrested for an enemy and taken some distance to the rear, before his identity was known. He fought with great bravery at Droop Mountain.

Dr. T. M. Harris, of Harrisville, W. Va., was a physician of note, and when the Civil War came on he recruited the 10th West Virginia Infantry Regiment and became its Colonel. He served with distinction through the war. He commanded a division in the campaign from Richmond to Appomattox. Our Chairman, Mr. Sutton, saw him win his star, under the immediate eye of General Grant, at Fort Gregg, in the final assault on the Confederate defense at Petersburg, Virginia.

Hamilton Griggs, a member of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, is authority for a story illustrating the coolness of Colonel Harris in battle and under heavy fire. While Colonel Harris was leading his regiment into position for the final charge at Droop Mountain he passed to a section so rough that he dismounted and was leading his horse. A bullet from the Confederate lines passed through the long, red beard then worn by the Colonel, cutting out a wisp. He stripped out the severed whiskers and as he dropped them to the ground, turned to Adjutant John Warnicke and said: "John, take my horse back to the rear; I'm afraid he'll get shot." Then he continued to lead the charge on foot.

Hon. Felix Sutton sent the following list of killed and wounded in the 10th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Name	Rank	Co.	Remarks
James Pickens,	Private	A	Gunshot wound through left leg
Samuel Sweeker,	Private	A	Gunshot wound through left leg
George Walton,	Private	A	Gunshot wound in knee joint, right side
[illegible] Moore,	Private	C	Gunshot wound in left hip, ball retained

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Benj. Moore	Private	C	Gunshot wound in left hip, ball retained
Isaac Burkhammer	Private	C	Gunshot wound through left forearm
George Dickson	Corporal	C	Gunshot wound through right arm
Franklin Fisher	Private	D	Gunshot wound right thigh, middle third
John Queen	Private	D	Gunshot wound through left shoulder